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JAMES E. WEST,
Chief Scout Executive,
Boy Scouts of America.

July 9, 1920.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

The health of the troops in the United States continues excellent although there is an increase in both admission and non-effective rates, according to reports received by the Surgeon General of the Army for the week ending July 16. This increase has no particular significance inasmuch as there is a decrease in the number of new cases of epidemic diseases, except malaria and pneumonia, and the increase in these two is not notable. There was a decided increase in venereal admissions. There were twenty-seven new admissions for malaria this week against eighteen last week, thus making a new high rate for the year 1920. Twelve of these new cases of malaria are reported from the Brownsville district of the Southern Department; Camps Pike and Grant each report three new cases. Camp Pike although located in a region which prior to the war was noted for its high malarial rate, has only reported nineteen admissions for this disease during 1920. This low incidence is due to the anti-mosquito campaign waged at this camp during 1917, 1918 and 1919, and which is still in progress. There were only six new cases of measles reported during the week. Mitchell Field, Long Island, reports one new case of scarlet fever. Two new cases of pneumonia were reported, one from Camp Funston and

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one from Camp Taylor. The death rate for disease, 2.5, is lower than last week, 3.2. There were eight deaths from disease reported, of which five were due to tuberculosis. Health conditions continue excellent among the American Forces in Germany and but few cases of communicable diseases are being reported. There were three cases of influenza and one of pneumonia admitted during the week. There was one death among these forces, but the cause was not given.

TO AID DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

Representatives of private and public organizations interested in caring for disabled ex-Service men decided to co-ordinate their activities, at a luncheon held at the Lawyers' Club in New York city on July 15. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War and chairman of the Committee for Aid to Disabled Veterans, presided. A committee of nine will be appointed, headed by Mr. Stimson. Director Cholmonley-Jones, of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; Uel W. Lamkin, of the Division of Rehabilitation; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, psychiatrist, and Dr. Patterson, of the National Tuberculosis Association, promised co-operation. Director Cholmonley-Jones said training centers would be established in ten cities. He estimated that approximately 8,000 disabled men would be accommodated in Army and Navy hospitals. Dr. Salmon said that the field of mental diseases was the most difficult because the patient must be found as well as cured. "Thousands of men suffering from mental diseases are living in their homes and no one suspects that they are diseased," he continued. "Besides that, many of them will not go to their state institutions, as these are classed as charitable. There are 5,000 men being treated for mental diseases, and only 1,644 of them are under Government care. The rest are in state and private hospitals. In these places they do not always receive the attention that their cases warrant. In one Western city the annual appropriation per patient for all medical and surgical attention is only nineteen cents. It is estimated that there are about 640,000 disabled ex-Service men needing care and training."

Better Treatment for Sick and Disabled Veterans.

As a result of a personal investigation of the Government's treatment of sick and disabled veterans of the World War made by Secretary of the Treasury Houston, it was reported in Washington on July 12 that Mr. Houston proposed to make important changes in the organization of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Public Health Service in so far as they relate to caring for sick and disabled soldiers and sailors with a view toward a better co-operation of these branches of the Treasury Department. Two different assistant secretaries of Mr. Houston's department have been in charge of these respective branches and this dual control has resulted in a diffusion of effort instead of co-operation. One of the first reforms proposed by Secretary Houston is the placing of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Public Health Service under the direct control of one assistant secretary. Friends of sick and disabled veterans of the World War state that suitable hospitals are badly needed for the proper treatment of these men, since thirty per cent. of the hospitals in operation in connection with caring for veterans should not have been put to such purposes as those for which they are now used. Since new cases are constantly reporting for treatment new hospitals must be provided if proper care is to be given these men. Secretary Houston in placing the authority in one of the assistant secretaries will be accepting the recommendations of officials of the War Risk and the Health Service, who have said repeatedly that this is the first step to bring about efficiency. Several Government officials are endeavoring to secure the co-operation which has been lacking for months. Director Cholmonley-Jones of the War Risk Bureau has held recently several conferences with officials of the Public Health Service, the Medical branches of the Army and Navy, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The director will issue a statement shortly showing how the \$46,000,000 appropriated by Congress at its last session for hospital work will be allotted to the War Risk, to the Health Service and the Federal Board.

HOSPITALS OPEN TO ARMY RESERVE AVIATORS.

Officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, in an inactive status, who voluntarily participate in aerial flights conducted under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Chief of Air Service when injured or taken sick are to be admitted to Army hospitals. When so admitted they will be on the same status as civilians. This ruling by the War Department is to amend Army Regulations and substitute No. 14594 in the revised issue now being compiled. As this amendment establishes a principle, it is expected that the same privilege will be extended to Reserve officers authorized to take rifle practice who may be injured or fall ill, or in other cases where disability occurs while Reserve officers on inactive status are under direct military supervision.

REJECTION FOR COLOR BLINDNESS.

A Reserve Corps officer protests against "the War Department's rejection of fit and able candidates for the Regular establishment on such petty affliction as color blindness," adding: "The writer served honestly, honorably and faithfully for more than ten years in the Army and Navy during the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and until 1908. Was in the Navy when granted leave to attend the second Plattsburg training camp. Was commissioned a captain of Infantry. Served with credit to the colors and honor to myself and friends until discharged last October. Later commissioned captain of Cavalry, U.S.R., and when called to Camp Dix for examination (at my own expense including loss of time at business) was informed that the War Department would not consider the recommendation of the examining board that a waiver be granted for this



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slight color-perception difficulty. The Army will never miss me, nor will I become a public charge unless commissioned. I do, however, desire to register disapproval of such small town methods whereby the Army is deprived of needed officers; qualified officers; officers of training in the Service and with enough experience in civil life to warrant the belief that they should be of value in the Service in some capacity."

INSPECTION OF ARMY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Major Gen. William G. Haan, Director of the War Plans Division, General Staff, and Col. H. A. Smith, assistant commandant of the General Staff College, left Washington July 22 on an extensive inspection trip of the Army School system. The first places to be visited will be the Infantry R.O.T.C. Camp, Central Department, at Camp Custer, Mich., from which point they will proceed to Camp Roosevelt, where the Chicago High School Training Camp is being held. From there General Haan and Colonel Smith will proceed to the Service Schools at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Sill, returning to Camp Grant, Chicago, on Aug. 1 for the opening of the Normal School for civilian and enlisted instructors in the vocational and educational training schools of the Army. The supervisor of the normal school will be Dean Selvidge, of the College of Engineering, University of Missouri. It is expected that there will be from 1,800 to 2,000 students attending the school this session. After completing the course the graduates will return to the various Army posts where they will take up their work as instructors in the Army educational and vocational work and as supervisors of athletics.

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REAL APPRECIATION OF THE ARMY.

Of all the military forces of the United States to-day comprised within the Army of the United States as defined in the act of June 4, 1920, the Regular Army is in the most flourishing condition. This deduction is not drawn from mere numbers but from the circumstances surrounding its growth. For whereas in the Regular Army this is marked by a steady increase out of all proportion to our past post-hostilities experiences of our wars, in all the other active component parts of the Army of the United States a normal rate of increase of strength cannot be said to be approached at the present time. Yet it might have been expected from the lessons of the war that it would be from the classes of our men and youths from which our National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps and the R.O.T.C. are drawn that the largest response would come as showing their appreciation of the need of our country for a strong and well-balanced Military Establishment.

With an estimated strength of upwards of 210,000 officers and men the Regular Army has passed a point that friends of the Army in the last session of Congress believed would never be reached. And the midsummer records of the Recruiting Service outdo all previous set marks in this line, acceptance for the Regular Army in July numbering 2,856 for the first week and 3,208 for the second. This in spite of conditions in the labor world not at all favorable, under past experience, for recruiting. Many factors may be contributing to this satisfactory condition of the Regular Army as compared with the other three military forces. A well-conducted advertising campaign is one of these factors, the educational and vocational training features another. But we like to think that this flourishing growth of the Regular Service is a real appreciation of the Regular Army itself, that as the result of their experiences in the war our young men have learned that to be with "the Regulars" is to be with the "pick of the basket." Every evidence at hand points to that one conclusion and a most gratifying one it is.

Exact figures as to the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the R.O.T.C. are only to be obtained for the first organization. The National Guard shows a steady growth but so slow and inadequate a one as must make its officers despair at times. For the United States the authorized enlisted strength of the National Guard is 178,043 while the actual strength on June 30 was 50,710, which is only twenty-eight per cent. of the authorized strength. There are twenty states in the country that have no National Guard organizations and with its great population to draw on the state of New York has only 7,635 of its authorized strength of 20,857. The monthly gain in National Guard enlistments for the first half of 1920 has been approximately 2,500 men, whereas Regulars have come into the Service in greater numbers than that within a week. The National Guard should have many attractions for young men who like military service and could well devote a part of their time to it. But the reaction to the appeals of the Guard recruiting services are neither very numerous nor very encouraging. New enlistments in the Guard do not show that steady increase which marks real growth and life.

As to the Reserve Officers' Corps and the R.O.T.C., the latter now in camp throughout the country, these do not appear to be as fully charged with military interest as the two other branches of the Army of the United States. We learn that at Camps Upton and Dix only thirty-five per cent. of the members of the O.R.C.,

and other emergency and former officers who had applied for appointment to commissioned rank in the Regular Army, appeared for their examinations after being ordered to those camps. Up to this writing we have not received figures as to the other camps throughout the country. But if this indifference to or neglect of opportunity to become a commissioned officer of the Regular Army was shown in the same proportion in the other camps our reservoir of experienced officer material is not as dependable as we had counted on. While it is true these two camps we have mentioned were the examining centers of a section of the country unusually rich in professional and business opportunities for former officers of the Army, it is also true that they are the centers of a part of the country where military preparedness was preached more strenuously than in any other section. From this condition it would appear that the former enlisted man was more anxious to return to Army life than was the officer of war experience. At the R.O.T.C. camps it does not appear that full quotas were obtained for this summer's course of training, but of that we have no exact figures. In any case these camps do not appear to show any such interest in military life as might have reasonably been expected from the lessons of the war when it was demonstrated how lacking we were in trained men. Can the moral of this whole situation be that the more intelligent part of our male population shows a decline of interest in the country having a proper Military Establishment? From conditions at the present time it would appear so, regrettable though this condition be.

The real success the Regular Army is making at present with its new organizations, its educational systems, its cultivation of morale, its spirit of friendliness between Army and the people is meeting with acknowledgment among all classes of our thinking men and women. In an enthusiastic appreciation of the work the Army is doing to cure illiteracy and develop Americanism through the Educational Recruit Centers, in the Jesuit weekly America for July 17, Father Gerald C. Treacy writes: "Camp Upton to-day is an interesting place fighting the battle of peace. Leaving its environs the other day, the editor of a well-known magazine said to me: 'I am not in favor of universal military training, but I certainly wish the Army could get a hold on all our foreigners, if it will do this for them.' And Father Treacy adds: "If the Army becomes a real educational factor I see no great danger in universal military training. There is a big difference between military training and militarism, between a nation training its man power for war and a nation training its man power for citizenship. I believe the Army is striking its stride."

MODIFICATION OF SPRINGFIELD RIFLE.

Three types of a receiver sight for the 1903 rifle have been recently tested at the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga. So promising have been the results from these tests that it has been decided to continue the experiments in an extensive field test and with the same types of sights. The rifles, equipped with the sights for the tests, are being manufactured at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory. In addition a promising sight for the U.S. rifle, model of 1917, with windage equipment, has had a preliminary test and a field test has been ordered. There has been a demand for a receiver sight for the 1903 rifle ever since the U.S. rifle, model of 1917, was issued to the troops. The riflemen of the country were especially interested in the large peep sight which is a distinguishing feature of the 1917 model. There is only one objection to this sight and that is, it has no windage adjustment. Several experimental rifle stocks with modifications are to be made and fitted to the Springfield rifles equipped with telescopic sights for tests at the Infantry School, Camp Benning. The modifications follow: (1) Comb to be raised one-quarter inch and extended slightly to the front; (2) the length from the trigger to center of butt plate increased three-quarters of an inch; (3) the addition of a pistol grip of spotting type. It is said that many riflemen have long contended that the addition of a pistol grip to the stock of the Springfield rifle would improve its shooting qualities.

EDUCATION FOR ARMY CHILDREN.

In the endeavor of the Morale Branch of the General Staff to secure for the children of Army officers and enlisted men educational advantages which hitherto were non-existent, a distinct advance has been recorded since this work was described in our issue of June 26, page 1326. There will be issued shortly for the information of parents of Army children a blank form, which may be had of morale officers at camps, posts and stations, for these parents to fill out, and which will contain complete data for the Morale Branch so that the particular child may be accommodated in the particular educational institution the parents desire. It is expected that officers and enlisted men will aid in making out these reports promptly. The blanks will be forwarded to the Morale Branch at the War Department and the parents in each case will be informed immediately of the advantages available in such school and in such state or locality as they may prefer. Promptness in stating preferences upon these blank forms is urged particularly because there are many educational institutions that have signified the desire to help in specific cases, and until these institutions have this information nothing further can be done toward taking advantage of their willingness to help. The use of the blanks will also obviate

much unnecessary correspondence between parents and the Morale Branch and between the Morale Branch and educational institutions—in fact it will bring about a liaison in this important matter of advantage to all concerned. Promptness, too, is advisable because of the approach of the new school year.

There will also be issued through morale officers at camps, posts and stations about Aug. 1 a chart showing the allotment of scholarships and reductions in tuition fees by the various educational institutions. For example, it will show the men's colleges, the women's colleges, the co-educational institutions, the boys' and the girls' preparatory schools granting concessions to the Army. The data includes the name of the institution and post office address; scholarships and reductions offered; annual charges for tuition and fees as per catalogue; estimated cost of housing and subsistence; necessary entrance requirements; curricula leading to baccalaureate degrees; professional courses taught; dates on which students may enter. Special advantages to Army children have been granted to date to approximately twenty-five co-educational institutions in fifteen states, ten men's colleges in four states, eleven women's colleges in eleven states, ten girls' preparatory schools in six states, and twenty-one boys' preparatory schools in thirteen states, and the list of institutions is growing. In all 183 institutions, representing every state, have granted to Army children all the privileges granted to the children of legal residents of the states.

FLAGRANT ABUSE OF THE ARMY UNIFORM.

Calling attention to the abuse of the Army uniform by men pretending to be selling articles for the benefit of sick or disabled soldiers and by others, actually begging, a sergeant of the Regular Army on recruiting duty in St. Louis sends us the following illustration of flagrant misuse of the Army uniform and the consequent shocking indifference of public officials to his appeals to have the violation of the law for the protection of the uniform prosecuted. In one of the St. Louis streets near the Army recruiting office the sergeant saw a man in the Army overseas uniform seated on the sidewalk against a wall with a pair of crutches leaning against the wall, the man holding out his overseas cap to passersby and openly soliciting alms. The sergeant asked the man to accompany him to the recruiting office and in reply was roundly cursed by the beggar. He then asked two policemen to arrest the man and they refused to comply with his request. On this the sergeant went to the local representative of the Department of Justice and appealed to him to order the beggar's arrest for disgracing the uniform. The Department of Justice official replied "that it was no disgrace to the uniform to use it for the purpose of begging on the street for the reason that the Government was not treating its men right." Our correspondent points out that this condition of affairs is not only bad for recruiting, but has the effect of lowering the morale of all men in the Service who take pride in it and everything pertaining to Army life. He also calls attention to advertisements of parts of Army uniforms for sale by St. Louis stores which imply that the sellers of these goods do not appear to realize that a man buying such clothing cannot wear it without violating the law which prohibits anyone not in the Service from wearing any part of the Army uniform. Our observation is that the Government is absolutely indifferent in the matter of the enforcement of Section 125 of the National Defense act for the protection of the uniform. In this connection it is pertinent to note an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General as to "the improper use of the Army uniform in connection with carnivals and street celebrations in which both men and women are engaged in masquerading in the uniform of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps." In his opinion the J.A.G. says: "Doubtless it was the intention of Congress to prevent, through Section 125 of the National Defense act, any unauthorized person from wearing either the prescribed uniform or any distinctive part thereof. The construction of this section must, however, rest primarily with the courts, since the enforcement of its provisions devolves upon the Department of Justice."

CHIEFS OF INFANTRY AND CAVALRY AT WORK.

Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, U.S.A., Chief of Infantry, and Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, U.S.A., Chief of Cavalry, opened temporary offices in the building located at the corner of C and 21st streets, Washington, D.C., on July 26. It is expected that temporary headquarters of these two branches of the Service will be located there for a period of five weeks. Meanwhile arrangements are being concluded toward the location of permanent headquarters in the War Department annex, where it is proposed to keep the four combatant units, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Field Artillery, the Infantry and the Cavalry, together. The Militia Bureau headquarters are also located in the annex. In case of emergency and also during peace maneuvers it will be possible for the chiefs and staffs of these combatant branches to meet in executive sessions without necessitating traveling from one group of buildings to another. General Farnsworth and General Holbrook immediately began proceedings toward obtaining an adequate staff and personnel in order that their offices may function properly. Although Generals Farnsworth and Holbrook are the first chiefs in their respective branches nevertheless they assumed office without any ceremony.

ADDRESS IN THE THIRD PERSON.

Of the Army custom that officers should be addressed in the third person by enlisted men, which a correspondent recently criticized, Ord. Sergt. John Necker, U.S.A., retired, writes: "The custom of addressing superiors in the third person is not, and never has been, obligatory; it is only optional. There is no paragraph in Army Regulations or in promulgated orders, which compels an enlisted man or an officer of inferior rank, to address his superior in the third person. This formality is merely a matter of voluntary ceremony and appropriateness of language, used mostly, if at all, on occasions when the conversation with the superior is of strictly official nature. In this instance it is undoubtedly more proper, and not at all undemocratic to address an officer with: 'Sir, may I speak to the captain?' instead of saying: 'Captain, can I speak to you?' The latter form is by no means disrespectful, yet it has more the flavor of personality, than that of official request. Our officers, however, are fully cognizant of the fact that not every man, prior to his enlistment in the U.S. Army, had had the opportunity to take a special course in etiquette and eloquence. Therefore these gentlemen, from the lieutenant up to the general, will listen with the same democratic tolerance to the jargon of the raw recruit, coming from some remote rural district, that they grant to the more flourishing oration of one who was educated among the 'exclusive sets.' The point is that the demeanor of the men, in both cases, is within the boundary of respect. It was stated that in civil life one can speak to the 'boss' without addressing him in the third person, and still be respectful. Generally this may be true. There are, however, a multitude of bosses in civil life to whom the ordinary workman can not speak; either in the third person or otherwise. These gentlemen are simply unapproachable. The U.S. Army officer, no matter of what rank, is always democratic enough to admit an enlisted man at any time to listen to him. It is absurd to denounce every form of custom in our Army, which helps rather than impairs the character of the Service, as 'undemocratic' and 'Prussianism.' Good form, polite and respectful manners will never become detrimental to democracy."

SUBMARINE SERVICE NEEDS MEN.

On account of the fact that only former Service men are admitted to the Submarine School at the Submarine base, New London, Conn., and owing to the small number of re-enlistments since Jan. 1, a serious situation exists with respect to vacancies which is hampering the work of the school and interfering with the commissioning of submarines now completed or soon to be launched. Four hundred and fifty men with previous service are needed at once to fill the school. Ratings urgently needed are: Machinists' mates, engineers, gunners' mates (T), electricians (R), and electricians (gyro). The following ratings are also needed: Gunners' mates, electricians (G), firemen, seamen, quartermasters and ships' cooks. In order to relieve the situation a recruiting drive will be inaugurated by all recruiting stations on July 30, in an effort to secure ex-Service men for submarine duty. Men thus enlisting will be sent to New London, Conn., or to San Pedro, Calif., as they desire, and men with previous Army or Marine Corps service may be enlisted as seamen, 2d class, and sent to either of the above schools. Ex-Service men will be interested to know that service on board submarines adds \$5 a month to their pay, while men who have qualified for submarine duty receive \$1 per dive up to but not exceeding \$15 a month. The course of training in the two schools is identical and men are usually qualified in from two to four months. Many large modern submarines are now under construction and soon will be completed. When in commission these boats will see service in many parts of the world, bases being now maintained at Coco Solo, C.Z.; New London, Conn.; Key West, Fla.; Cavite, P.I.; Hampton Roads, Va.; San Pedro, Calif.; and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

PER DIEM ALLOWANCE ON RECRUITING DUTY.

The Secretary of War on July 26 directed that Paragraph 1226 of Army Regulations be changed to read as follows: Enlisted men absent under orders from their stations upon recruiting duty will be deemed to be traveling under orders during the entire period, notwithstanding that some portion of the period may be occupied by detention in the various towns which they visit in the performance of their duty and while so engaged they will be entitled, for periods of ten days or less, to the per diem allowance prescribed for periods of seventy-two hours or less in Sub-paragraphs (a), Section V of Paragraph 1223, A.R.; and if special authority be obtained from The Adjutant General, these same allowances may be paid them for periods of not to exceed thirty days.

COAST GUARD TRAVEL ALLOWANCE.

Since the effect of the Service Pay Increase act of May 18, 1920, is to substitute "for all prior allowances for men and officers of the Coast Guard, the Navy allowances" to determine the right of such officers or men to any particular allowance it is necessary to determine what a Navy officer or man of corresponding grade, rank, or rating is entitled to in like circumstances and conditions. This decision was given in identical cases of two Coast Guard officers who were detailed to duty requiring one-round trip rail journey, the orders in each case specifying that "actual necessary traveling expenses are allowed." The Comptroller shows that these officers should be paid the eight cents a mile authorized for officers of the Navy by the act of March 3, 1901.

ARMY ARMOR-PIERCING PROJECTILES.

The technical staff of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C., reports that the development of improved armor-piercing projectiles is proceeding satisfactorily. Both the Midvale Steel Company and the Watertown Arsenal have now produced 14-inch projectiles which penetrate 14-inch plate at twenty degrees from normal. Several projectiles from each of these two plants have been fired. It is expected to test additional projectiles at an angle of about twenty-five degrees, at an early date. New types of canister have been tested in 37-mm. and 2.24-inch tank guns. The canister contains the regular one-half inch shrapnel balls which penetrate two inches of spruce plank at from 150 to 200 yards.

NAVY ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES IN THE WAR.

In accordance with directions given by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in October, 1919, Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U.S.N., has prepared a volume describing the work done by the bureau of which he has been chief and issued with the title "Navy Ordnance Activities: World War, 1917-1918." The text, as Secretary Daniels suggested in his letter to Admiral Earle, is an elaboration of the ground covered in the annual report of the bureau and runs to 322 pages with about 200 illustrations picturing such varied subjects as the personnel of the bureau, details of the 14-inch naval guns used in France with the A.E.F., various types of Navy ships and their guns, projectile production, work of the Mine Laying Squadron, types of bombs, and of flying craft. Admiral Earle says in his foreword to the volume: "The war found the ordnance equipment of our existing fleet in excellent condition. As far as standard types of ordnance go, the bureau's problem was to furnish such types in sufficient quantity to arm the new Navy. But the conditions of warfare, changing rapidly from month to month in the great conflict, demanded new weapons to meet new problems and these new weapons had to be devised and supplied not only to the new fleet, but also to the vessels of the regular peace-strength Navy." This was the mission of "Ordnance." And Admiral Earle's interesting and informative volume tells how that mission was carried out.

The opening chapter of the book is devoted to "The Pre-war Period" in which Admiral Earle describes what the bureau was doing in the way of producing matériel in the spring of 1917. "As one of its preparedness measures, in accordance with naval policy, the bureau had assembled guns and mounts of intermediate calibers into reserve batteries, and either placed them in the hands of the Naval Militia, in store at navy yards, or at the yards assigned to certain vessels, ready for mounting thereon when mobilization orders were issued." Torpedo manufacture was behind and "in launching torpedoes from aircraft, the use of a new type of torpedo had been considered, this very small, because no seaplanes of sufficient size to carry any of the Navy's torpedoes existed." Concerning optics "the bureau was having difficulties in obtaining the required number of range finders and binoculars, as well as optical glass for their construction. These necessary instruments were required for all vessels of the fleet, the auxiliaries, the merchantmen, and patrols contemplated by the war plans." The bureau's situation regarding mines was unsatisfactory "when judged by subsequent events." It had orders placed for 126,112 feet of steel netting, these mines and nets being put in charge of Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider, U.S.N., on Feb. 6, 1917. By placing an order for machine guns in April, 1917, the marines who first went abroad in June, 1917, were fully armed with these weapons.

Admiral Earle then describes the internal organization of the bureau in the period from April, 1917, to December, 1918, during which time the personnel grew from thirteen commissioned officers and thirty-nine civilians to 122 officers, 266 Reserve enlisted men and women, and 109 civilian employees, a total of 487 or 9.4 times its original number. Ordnance appropriations that were \$31,484,538 for the fiscal year 1916, grew to a final aggregate especially for war activities of \$939,070,952.28 with additional authorizations that carried the total somewhat in excess of \$970,000,000. Chapter III describes the arming of vessels to fight the submarine menace that ended with the development of the depth charge, the Y-gun, the final perfection of the organization of submarine hunting and destroying devices, and finally "the great project of extending a complete barrier of mines entirely across the North Sea." In this chapter Admiral Earle retells some of the most exciting stories of the fighting of submarines by armed merchantmen and other American ships. In Chapter IV he describes "Guns, Mounts and Small Arms"; in Chapter V the production of ammunition; Chapter VI is devoted to "Depth Charges"; Chapter VII to the "North Sea Barrage," with a description of the unique Mark VI mine developed by Admiral Earle's bureau; and Chapter VIII to "Inventions and Research."

Other topics described in detail are aviation ordnance, fire control and optics, torpedoes, turrets, the U.S. Naval Railway Batteries, Intelligence, the industrial division and the naval ordnance stations. Admiral Earle has done a distinguished piece of work in preparing this book for publication since it presents in one volume an exhaustive and most complete history of what the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance did in the World War that is also authoritative. An excellent index and a complete roster of the personnel of the bureau adds to the convenience and completeness of the work.

NAVY TRANSPORTATION DECISIONS.

Authorization of Transportation for Dependents.

In connection with the Army Appropriation act of June 5, 1920, which provides transportation for the dependents of enlisted men in both the Army and Navy, the Secretary of the Navy has decided that "newly enlisted men and men re-enlisting in the Navy are in the same status as officers assigned to first duty, and transportation is not authorized for dependents from place of enlistment to first station." He has decided that when a man is discharged from the Service he is not entitled to have his dependents transferred from the place of his separation to their home, for the reason that no permanent change of station is involved. He has decided that: "An enlisted man detached from his vessel and ordered to a receiving ship for general detail is ordered to make a permanent change of station; and transportation in kind for wife and children is authorized from the home yard or port of vessel from which detached to the place where receiving ship to which ordered is located."

Applicants for Transportation Without Funds.

The recruiting officer at Chicago, Ill., invited attention of the Bureau of Navigation to the number of men on leave who report for transportation back to their ships or stations on the plea that they are without funds, and the opinion of the bureau was requested. It is the opinion of the bureau that deserving cases should, of course, be assisted. It is believed, however, that every effort should be made to discourage the practice as it involves additional work on the recruiting officers already heavily burdened with paper work. Enlisted men granted leave, therefore, should be advised that if they lose their money, or for any legitimate reason are unable to purchase transportation back to their ship, such transportation will be furnished by the recruiting officer and the cost based on public fare checked against their

accounts. The fact should be thoroughly impressed upon men going on leave that if it is necessary for them to call on a recruiting officer for return transportation and they are unable to thoroughly satisfy the recruiting officer that they were not at fault in being without funds, the fact will be made a part of their record. It is hoped that this procedure will have the effect of discouraging the practice.

Travel Allowances for Discharged Men.

In response to questions (1): "As to whether or not men discharged from the Service prior to the expiration of their enlistment by special order of the Secretary of the Navy, are entitled to travel allowance of five cents per mile to bona fide home or residence or place of muster into service"; and (2) "Should men discharged from service by reason of approved recommendation of a board of medical survey be given transportation and subsistence to their homes or travel allowance of five cents per mile to bona fide home or residence or place of muster into service?" the Secretary of the Navy gives these decisions: "The department holds first, that a man given an ordinary discharge by special order of the Secretary of Navy may now be paid travel allowance at five cents per mile in accordance with the act of Feb. 28, 1919, as heretofore construed by the J.A.G.; and second, that men discharged at the expiration of enlistment are entitled to travel allowance of five cents per mile as provided by the act of February, 1919, and not at the rate of four cents per mile which was in effect before the passage of that act." As this decision states that the act of Feb. 28, 1919, was permanent legislation, it follows that men discharged account of "medical survey" where the physical condition was not due to their own misconduct, which has been construed to mean under "honorable conditions" are also entitled to five cents per mile travel allowance from place of discharge to bona fide home or place of enlistment. As the regular Naval Appropriation act provides for the transportation to their homes of all men discharged account of "medical survey" it would appear that, following decision of the department, all men discharged account of "medical survey" not under "honorable conditions" are entitled to actual transportation to their homes.

OPINIONS OF THE J.A.G.

Hypothecation of Liberty Bonds.

Opinion was asked whether or not the zone finance officer, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., should make delivery to a certain designated individual of certain Liberty bonds in accordance with the requests of certain soldiers who purchased said bonds, under circumstances that indicate that the bonds were "sold, transferred or hypothecated" prior to their delivery to the purchasers under the allotment system. The Judge Advocate General of the Army holds that the sale, transfer or hypothecation of Liberty bonds, purchased under the allotment system and not yet delivered, is prohibited by Paragraph IX, W.R.I., No. 100. The facts disclosed by the papers fully justify the refusal of the zone finance officer to make the requested delivery, they establishing a *prima facie* case of "sale, transfer or hypothecation of Liberty loan bonds," and raising a presumption that the holder of these requests is a "broker or speculator peculiarly interested" in the bonds. Delivery, therefore, should be made to the original subscriber in accordance with the terms of his subscription contract.

Issue of Automatic Rifles to Home Guards.

The act of June 14, 1917, 40 Stat. 181, authorizes the Secretary of War "during this emergency" to issue from time to time to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia for the equipment of home guards having the character of state police or constabulary "such rifles and ammunition therefor, cartridge belts, haversacks, canteens, in limited amounts as available supplies will permit," which property remains the property of the United States. Inquiry is made if the word "rifles" as herein used includes automatic rifles. It is the opinion of the J.A.G. that the word as used in this act is general in its meaning and not limited to any particular class or kind of rifle, but includes any rifle that is operated by hand, whether magazine, breech-loading or muzzle-loading, and should be construed to include arms with such special characteristics as automatic rifles.

Mexican Border Badge and Recruit Duty.

A major in the J.A.G.'s Department, National Guard of California, was called into active Federal service from July 1, 1916, and served until Oct. 1, 1916, as recruit officer for the National Guard organizations in the Western Department, covering virtually all of southern California, with principal recruiting office at Los Angeles. He reported through the office of the J.A.G. to and through Headquarters Western Department, San Francisco, and served approximately the same period that the California National Guard remained on Mexican border service. This officer asks if he is eligible to wear the Mexican border service medal. The eligibility of this officer for the Mexican border service medal must depend upon the construction to be given the phrase "on the Mexican border" appearing in subsection (a) of Par. 2, Section III, G.O. 76, W.D., 1919. The duties of this officer pertained to departmental administration. He had no connection with any troops stationed in the vicinity of the border that were a potential military asset for the repelling of aggression from across the border. In the sense in which used, the expression "on the Mexican border" implies by, or in close proximity, to the Mexican border. An interpretation of the order to include this officer, who was stationed at Los Angeles, would make it applicable to one similarly detailed to recruit duty in the state of Maine. Had the War Department intended to include within its provisions all guardsmen called into Federal Service in connection with the Mexican border trouble, a more general expression would have been used. The opinion of this office is that this officer is not entitled to the medal or to the ribbon thereof.

Longevity Pay and Dismissal from Service.

An officer was dismissed from Service by G.C.M. Jan. 23, 1912. He was appointed second lieutenant, C.A.C., Nov. 8, 1918, accepted Nov. 9, 1918, and has been designated for retention in the Service under the act of Sept. 17, 1919. This officer claims increased pay, to wit, ten per cent. of second lieutenant's pay from Nov. 9, 1918, to Sept. 30, 1919, based on his five years' service prior to discharge by court-martial Jan. 23, 1912. Increased pay to officers computed on length of service is based upon the theory that an officer's usefulness is increased by length of service and should be rewarded by increased remuneration. Congress has specifically provided that

"the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both," shall be allowed all officers in computing their additional pay for length of service. An officer, who, after separation from the Service by dismissal pursuant to sentence of a general court-martial, is appointed as an officer in the Army is entitled to count his prior service for longevity pay purposes.

Retirement of Steward, Army Mine Planter Service.

Opinion was requested whether a member of the U. S. A. Mine Planter Service is entitled to be retired under the act of March 2, 1907. The act of July 9, 1918, under which the Mine Planter Service is created, makes no specific provision for the retirement of the enlisted men of this service, though there is such provision as to the warrant officers. The Army Mine Planter Service is an integral part of the C.A.C. of the Regular Army, and a steward of such service is an enlisted man therein, and is therefore entitled to the benefits of the statute providing for retirement, unless it appears that it is the intention of Congress to exclude him therefrom. That the retirement privilege is not included in the provision that the enlisted men of such force "shall receive the allowances and the continuous-service pay now provided by law for enlisted men of the Army," does not indicate that it was the intention of Congress that such enlisted men should not be retired. The construction that it was the intention of Congress that such men should not be retired involves a repeal by implication of the act relating to the retirement of enlisted men, insofar as applicable to the enlisted men of the Army Mine Planter Service, and repeals by implication are not favored in the law. It is the opinion of this office that, if his service is sufficient, this steward is entitled to the benefits of the law authorizing the retiring of enlisted men of the Army.

Issuance of Arms and Equipment to Officers.

Replying to a request for an opinion as to "whether there is any law which prohibits the issue to officers of arms and equipment, and if the law does prohibit such issue what articles are covered therein," the J.A.G. of the Army states: "Express statutes of the United States prohibit any increase in allowances to officers without direct authority from Congress. The technical meaning of the word 'allowance' as used in these statutes is 'a reward for service in money or material.' An issue of clothing has been quite uniformly considered an allowance. Permission to officers to use the distinctly military material of the Army exclusively for the purpose of the Government and for no private purpose is not an allowance, and there is no legal objection to the issuance of such articles. The particular articles of equipment which may properly be considered to be 'distinctly military material of the Army,' would seem to be a matter for administrative determination."

Pay and Allowances, Philippine National Guard.

Opinion was requested whether an officer of the Philippine National Guard, who was authorized to attend the course of study at the U. S. Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., is entitled to commutation of heat, light, and quarters, and whether travel orders from Manila to Washington may be issued so as to entitle him to pay for travel between those stations. The act of June 3, 1916, which provides for allowances for National Guard men of states and territories and which is the statute relied on has no application whatever to members of the National Guard of the Philippine Islands and the claim of this officer can not be allowed.

Limitation for Loss of Private Mount.

In respect to the question as to there being a statutory limitation on the amount payable to an officer for loss of an authorized private mount the J.A.G. says: "Revised Statutes 3,542 prescribes a maximum limit of \$200 payable for the loss of a private mount in the military service under the conditions therein described. This office has held that this section was superseded by the act of July 9, 1918, amending the act of March 3, 1885. It appears, therefore, that only as respects claims arising under R.S. 3842 for horses lost prior to April 6, 1917, is there a fixed statutory limitation on the amount payable by the Government."

Expert Rifleman's Pay.

A soldier qualified as an expert rifleman on June 15, 1915, under the act of May 11, 1908, as amended by the act of May 12, 1917, and the regulations thereunder, and was required to fire again on May 19, 1919, under the regulations and Change 19, Small Arms Training Manual, whereupon he attained the grade of marksman only. The soldier was entitled to the additional pay from date of qualification to date when he was required to fire again, less any amounts which may have been paid to him as marksman between the dates aforesaid. Ops. J.A.G. 242.1, May 17, 1918; Ops. J.A.G. 242.1, July 17, 1918; Ops. J.A.G. 242.142, Dec. 12, 1919, and Ops. J.A.G. 242.142, Dec. 13, 1919, are modified to the extent that enlisted men who qualified as expert riflemen under the regulations as they existed before the changes were made by C.A.R. No. 43, July 24, 1916, are entitled to the pay of that grade until they were required by regulations to fire after the rescission of Paragraph 89, Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, provided they continue to be members of an organization armed with a rifle in which qualification is authorized. This qualification is not a vested right but continues only so long as rights thereunder are not changed by regulations.

ALASKA COAL FOR THE NAVY.

Secretary Daniels's Inspection Trip.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of the Interior Payne, who as noted last week, have completed their tour of inspection of the Alaskan coal fields, are now arranging for a tour of inspection of the irrigating projects of the Northwest under the auspices of the Interior Department; they are expected to arrive in Washington about Aug. 2. In relation to these matters the following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department: "Secretaries Daniels and Payne obtained valuable information from their inspection of the Chicalcon coal mine in the Matinuskas field, seventy-five miles from Anchorage. The tests have shown this coal to be suitable for Navy use, and there appears to be a large supply available. The railroad is completed from Seward to Anchorage and to Miles 246 near the Susitna river on the line to Fairbanks, and it is estimated that the road will be entirely completed within the next year.

The road is well constructed and has presented some difficult engineering problems. The span of the bridge at Susitna river will be second only to that at Hell Gate (New York). The main line is completed to the coal mine so that coal can now be transported to Anchorage

or Seward. A shaft has been sunk in the mine to a depth of 600 feet and a number of drifts and tunnels have been made in exploring the vein of coal. Secretary Daniels examined these coal veins with much interest, as it is hoped that they will furnish the great supply of coal required by our Pacific Fleet. An interesting visit was made to the Government's experimental farm at Matinuskas, where wheat, barley and other farm products were growing and the strawberry crop was just beginning to ripen.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

After "The Day"—Germany Unconquered and Unrepentant, by Hayden Talbot (J. B. Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia). The author made his way into Germany in May, 1919, with some difficulty for the purpose of obtaining at first hand facts concerning conditions in Germany following the signing of the armistice and the opinions of German officials and business men of the war and its outcome, politically and commercially. His chief object was to obtain an interview with Kaiser Wilhelm in person. In this he failed but did receive an impression of the fallen monarch's views from Dr. Johannes Kriege, who has been private secretary to the ex-Kaiser for thirty-five years. Mr. Talbot met many noted men in Germany, among them Count J. H. von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, who is quoted as saying that Germany "merited defeat." In Berlin he found a German officer who asserted that the chief blunder of the World War was the failure of the British and French commanders at the first battle of the Marne to follow up their advantage, the Germans then being thoroughly and completely "smashed," a fact which their officers then fully realized, but which they purposely kept from their men. Had the Allies then followed up their advantage, this officer is quoted as saying, the war would have ended six months later. The former fiancée of the late Captain-Lieutenant Schwieger is quoted as having told Mr. Talbot that she met the German officer who sank the Lusitania immediately upon his return to Berlin, and that he told her he had sunk the vessel for the purpose of seeing what effect a torpedo would have on a very large ship. Mr. Talbot says Germany is well armed and equipped for the next war with her former enemies, which is to be one for commercial supremacy, not of bloodshed. The book contains a number of interesting photographs and other illustrations.

The Theory and Practice of Aeroplane Design, by S. T. G. Andrews and S. F. Benson (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The authors, who are British consulting engineers and members of the Royal Aeronautical Society, have produced a work which is midway between the theoretical and practical. As a reliable text-book in the theory and practice of airplane design it will be found of much value to designers, aeronautical draughtsmen and students, besides containing much that will interest the general reader. There are a number of excellent photographs and many other illustrations in the form of charts and diagrams.

Les Leçons Militaire de la Guerre, par le Commandant Bté, H. Bouvard; Préface du Maréchal Pétain (Masson et Cie.: Paris). The object of this work is to give a clear idea of the general military results of the World War, from a French point of view, and the lessons they suggest. Marshal Pétain expresses his approval of the book in a few characteristic words. Divided in three parts the volume covers such subjects as the problems of the war in its general sense and extra-military questions concerning the solution of problems affecting the conduct of war under modern conditions; infantry, tanks, artillery, aviation, cavalry, the co-ordination of armies, base of operations and communications, offensive-defensive-inertia, the doctrines of 1914, the constitution of reserve forces, strategic movements and transportation, equipment, preparation of initial movements, concentration and initial plans and organization in time of peace each of which are considered.

In Kut and Captivity with the 6th Division, by Major E. W. G. Sandes, R.E. (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). This narrative of the Mesopotamian campaign in so far as it relates to the original advance on Bagdad, the retreat to Kut-el-Amara, the siege and surrender of that town, and the experiences of General Townshend's forces during their long captivity, is the most detailed and best account of these events that has come to us. Major Sandes, who is a distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers and who was in command of the bridging train of General Townshend's force, necessarily gives a one-sided account of the actions at Amara, Es-Sin, Ctesiphon and Ummal Tabul, since no accounts of the enemy operations were available to him. But from the British point of view the descriptions of the above mentioned engagements are excellent and give a clear idea of how the engagements were fought on the British side at least, making no pretensions to being either official or technical in the military sense. Major Sandes summarizes the reasons for and against General Townshend's action in holding Kut, stating that the force was entirely too small, and recording the fact that political factors had much to do with the ultimate decision. Nearly half the book, which runs to 431 pages, is devoted to the period of captivity, from April, 1916, to November, 1918. This is intensely interesting and gives one a curious insight on German character under varying circumstances. During all their experience as captives, the British officers in the echelon of which Major Sandes was a member received courteous and soldierly treatment from German officers, whereas the Turkish officers if not positively cruel were neglectful to the point of causing the captured British officers unnecessary hardships. This author speaks very highly of the Turkish soldiers, but is very severe in his criticisms of the cruel treatment of the British enlisted men by the Turkish officers and government. The sketch maps in the book are many and helpful, but the price at which it is issued makes it prohibitive to the average military reader.

Marine et Guerre Navale, par le Commandant de Frégate, J. Vachalde (Masson et Cie.: Paris). At the outset the author makes the inexcusable error of referring to the late Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., as "Admiral Mahan, English writer on maritime subjects," which does not speak well for his accuracy in dealing with facts. Apart from this Commandant Vachalde, who as a distinguished officer of the French navy fought bravely in the World War, commanding first naval craft and later aerial patrols in the region of the Loire, discusses intelligently and interestingly the question. What is to be the future naval strength of France? His work is divided in three parts, one being a study of the naval-political doctrines and of the naval material

of 1914; another a brief history of the participation of the French and Allied navies in the struggle, together with a discussion of German naval methods and her submarine warfare, and in which struggle certain French naval facts and happenings were revealed for the first time, and the third a study of the orders, tactics, and material to which a modern navy should respond and which it requires. How the French navy should be constituted, what future types should be adopted and what conceptions and directions followed, are among the more important questions considered.

Staff Tales, by Capt. W. P. Lipscomb (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). A collection of forty-one very amusing illustrated sketches burlesquing life among the staff commissioned personnel of the British army during the war, some of which are reprinted from Punch. At the price it is issued we should say that this was the most expensive book of humor ever published.

Scoutmastership, A Handbook for Scoutmasters on the Theory of Scout Training, by Sir Robert Baden-Powell (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). An American edition of a similar work by this distinguished British officer published in Great Britain and incorporating in its text some of the lessons learned in the war as they relate to the better understanding and teaching of boys by scoutmasters.

Master-Auction, by Florence Irwin (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). For thoroughly experienced bridge players Florence Irwin has written another handbook on the latest phase of that game which covers such points as "the one-double," fallacies of bridge players, the ruff, the real double, eights and nines, and condensed leads. The writer frankly says in her introduction: "If you do not know how to play auction, this is not the book for you."

Ladies of Grécourt, by Ruth Gaines (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). An account of the reconstruction work done by the Smith College Relief Unit in what used to be called the "Somme sector," this narrative continuing the story of the work done by these young American college women told by the same writer in her previous volume, Helping France. The title is taken from that bestowed by the French people on this group of workers, "Dames de Grécourt."

SOLDIERS' NEEDS FOR EYEGLASSES.

Dr. Ralph A. Fenton, who was a major in the Medical Corps, A.E.F., and was senior consultant in ophthalmology, 3d Army, is the author of an article on "Spectacles for Soldiers—A Comparison of the American and German Systems of Supply," in the July number of The Military Surgeon. He maintains that the eyes of a soldier should receive almost as much attention as his feet. He says, in part:

"Examination and enlistment for military service of a very large percentage of American youth during 1917-18, with very considerable lowering of earlier visual standards of acceptance, created for Army surgeons a series of problems in the World War almost unknown to the Regular Army, and the assignment of Regular Army officers to positions of an executive nature left these clinical problems very largely to Reservists just out of civil life and unfamiliar with the difficulties of long distance supply. Many officers and men who had worn glasses in the past decided that they were unnecessary in a military career. Such men left their glasses at home or forgot their prescriptions, or did not replace breakages, later suffering much annoyance from the brimless overseas cap from exposure to the white roads of France, from work on necessary records or in technical schools, or other exciting causes of visual strain. An attempt was made to supply all soldiers with glasses before they started overseas, but this often failed lamentably in the press of important details of training, and of military clothing and equipment. Many men had, therefore, to lose valuable days in France securing eye examinations and glasses that should have been obtained before."

Dr. Fenton, "in view of the frequent misunderstandings by Army officers of the need for eye treatment and glass fitting in a citizen army of large proportions" then considers at length the plans of the German General Staff on the subject of eyeglasses for soldiers, observing that the prevalence of myopia among Germans made strict measures imperative. "While German field optical chests, which corresponded somewhat to the American auxiliary optical unit, were furnished to every division surgeon and every surgeon of a group of formations of divisional importance, the American optical units in the A.E.F. with an enlisted optician in charge of each were fixtures in certain groups of hospitals many miles from the front," he says. "In the German army such optical supplies as were needed and could not be had at the front were obtained from Berlin by courier mail and delivery was hurried in every way, while in the American Army there was a mail delay of three and four weeks in the delivery of necessary glasses. Map artists, photographers, intelligence experts, artillery and aviation machinists, ambulance drivers, engineers and many other specialists engaged in necessary work among combat divisions and at field headquarters were more or less incapacitated because they had not been provided with duplicate glasses."

"It was often felt by American ophthalmologists, working under unavoidable difficulties in France, that such points as these, as well as many others, should receive careful consideration in their appropriate place in the plans for future military and physical training of the youth of the U.S. A soldier's eyes may produce far more discomfort than his feet, and they surely merit almost as much consideration when anything goes wrong."

ENLISTMENT AND PRESENT SERVICE.

It may be of benefit to recruiting to consider what incidents of present service make men unwilling to re-enlist, writes a sergeant of Infantry. He says: "After interviewing about 100 men (average of this regiment) the general reasons given for leaving the Army were these: That the drill averaged eight hours or more per day. That the fact that many became rapidly proficient in all duties of the soldier did not work to reduce these hours, but, on the contrary, in many cases, caused increases. That regardless of what conduct class a man happened to be in he could not leave camp except on pass until three p.m., even though he was off duty; if he had business to attend to in town he had to get a pass or wait until Saturday. That they were detailed to attend school of some kind regardless of proficiency in literacy tests and in chosen trades or professions. That they can do the same amount of work in civil life (without the

restrictions of military discipline) and get better pay and treatment."

ADMIRAL STANTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Rear Admiral Oscar Fitzallan Stanton, U.S.N., retired, which occurred on July 18, was marked by an interview with the old Navy officer which appeared in the Evening Day of New London, Conn., where the Admiral lives. He gave his views on various subjects in a very interesting way. He expressed himself as opposed to the League of Nations because the old story of the Monroe Doctrine covers the ground, adding: "I do not believe that foreign possessions or interests would be advantageous for us. In our present world position our Navy is nearly sufficient to protect us adequately and I do not think that we ought to go too far or too fast in our efforts to increase it. We have given contracts now to build nearly enough vessels for the present. We ought to keep steadily replacing the old ships. The modern iron ships with their heavy guns and heavy mountings give out faster than the old wooden vessels, and this should be borne in mind. We ought to maintain two full squadrons."

Continuing, he said: "I do not believe that the Navy should interfere in politics. I believe that Navy men should vote, but other than that they should not interfere in politics. Their work is to be loyal to the Navy." Of the remark attributed to Rear Admiral W. S. Benson in a conversation with Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, "Don't let the English pull the wool over your eyes," he declared it to be "foolish and silly," according to the printed interview, adding that he believed Admiral Benson had since regretted having made it. He said he had known the Admiral many years, he having been his clerk when Rear Admiral Stanton was in command of the U.S.S. Constitution. Discussing the attitude which he believes the United States and the Allies should adopt toward Germany, he said: "We must never let them get ahead of us again. I do not mean that we should be unfair to them, but I believe that they can repay in a large measure the damage done and that they should be made to."

Admiral Stanton heads the list of 122 retired rear admirals in the U.S. Navy. He was born in New York on July 18, 1834, and was graduated from the U.S.N.A. in 1853, and in 1854 went with Commodore Perry to Japan. In 1862 he became a lieutenant commander and during the Civil War was given command of the U.S.S. Pinola, which was attached to Admiral Farragut's West Gulf Squadron. After the war he was appointed senior aid to the commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard. From 1885 to 1889 he was in command of the New London Naval Station, and later was transferred to Newport and was in command there. He commanded the South Atlantic Squadron in 1893, and in the same year took command of the North Atlantic Squadron. His flagship, the U.S.S. Kearsarge, was wrecked off the coast of Nicaragua and he was saved by taking to a raft. After that the U.S.S. San Francisco became his flagship and remained so up to the period of his retirement in June, 1894. Having then served over forty years in the Navy he was retired on his own application. During the Spanish-American War he again took command of the New London naval station for a time. Since his retirement he has lived continuously in New London.

EMERGENCY AND PROVISIONAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May I suggest an injustice which seems bound to arise under the Army Reorganization act? Examining boards are asking emergency officers who were commissioned from the first training camps if they will accept commissions as first lieutenants. It would seem to indicate the intention of offering such grade. It would be fair enough if it were not a fact that many if not all of the 1917 provisionals are now permanent captains. Of course, the bill says that length of service shall determine rank, but it does not make any provision whereby it determines grade.

It might be said that the provisionals took lower commissions at the start than did the emergency officers and that if the emergency officers don't like it now they should remember that they might have been provisionals. Such in effect was said to me by the examining board. In my case, however, I applied for permission to take provisional exam.; application was approved by my company commander but was refused because at that time I was thirty years old. So I was made captain, put on active service and have been ever since.

Age limits were written into the bill by the Congress indicating, it would seem, that age and experience have some value. If the officers from the first training camps are put on a par with the 1917 provisionals, justice will be done; if the latter, however, are graded above us, lack of harmony seems sure. I think my case is typical of many.

FIRST TRAINING CAMP.

CLASS "B" OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your columns have not given forth anything from the Class "B" officers. The legislation that made this classification possible is the most un-American that has occurred since our entry into the World War. In its present form it savors too much of the "plucking board" whose life in the Navy should not recommend it to our Service. It brings the Army commission to the same plane with any civil position by jeopardizing the retirement pay and in addition applies to a very special professional training which an officer cannot capitalize when forced out of the Service. It places an officer on perpetual probation and militates especially against the recently classified officer by endangering his position entirely upon *ex post facto* data and records.

The Class "B" officer faces the possibility of being forced out at a time when living expenses are higher than at any time since the Civil War and at a time when a slump in business caused by the coming election, the transportation breakdown and other causes, will make it difficult to get a position which will pay enough to keep him and his family from actual want. Undoubtedly, many of these officers have in better times refused offers of positions in civil life because of the one great reward

for Army service, the retired pay, not realizing that both his position and the retired pay would be whisked away without due warning. A vast majority of these officers have lived the average life of an Army officer and have failed to lay by anything and he is indeed fortunate who, with a family to support and living on the border for many years without commutation of quarters and then struggling to make ends meet during the recent unpleasantness, is not in debt. An officer so situated is little better off than the emergency officer who has received a wound in battle that reduces his effectiveness and who is discharged without adequate support.

There rightfully should be some means of ridding the Service of undesirable and inefficient material, but in fairness to those eliminated the method should be so framed as not to chop off a man's head without first placing him on probation for a reasonable length of time, to give him an opportunity to adjust himself to the new conditions imposed upon him. What would be said of an organization in civil life which promised retirement to its employees, that upon near completion of the service by the employee suddenly and without warning fired him and deprived him of his reward. The firm would most likely be laid open to a damage suit for breach of contract. The Class "B" officer has no such opportunity for redress, but must go out into an unfamiliar environment after giving the best years of his life to the Army to compete with younger men who have no like responsibilities.

It is reasonably certain, if Section 24a of the act had been put to a vote of the Service at large before the classification had been made, that few officers would care to attain promotion by a system that would work unnecessary hardship upon his less fortunate brother officers. Promotion by selection was not favored by the Service and this system of promotion by elimination when better understood will meet a like disapproval.

ONE OF THE CLASS "B's."

PROMOTION FROM SINGLE LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A casual glance at the list of Army promotions seems to indicate that many officers are not placed on that list according to "total length of active commissioned service." It was thought that the one main outstanding feature of the single list was to so arrange officers that the one who had actually served on active duty longest would be the senior. How easy it would have been to have the law read that way instead of putting in so many provisos, exceptions, whereas, which savors of class legislation. This causes suspicion and permits "selection" which was not intended.

If the list stands as issued it violates that clause which reads "based on equity" "there shall be credited all active commissioned service"; and " . . . shall be arranged without changing the present order of officers on the lineal lists. . . . Officers with nineteen years service appear on the list ahead of others with twenty-one years service. Officers who have been on the retired list for several years, in some cases practicing law or engaged in other lucrative business, come back and take rank ahead of those officers who were commissioned at the same time, but who remained on active duty continuously. Such duty included tours of duty in the islands, on the border, in Mexico and in Europe, including the many changes of station and the expenses, hardships, etc., that go with such moves.

According to the list as published the following is noted: A, B and C are shown in that order, yet if active commissioned service is to count the order would be C, A, B. A, for example, was commissioned in 1898 but was on retired list four years; major July 1, 1920. B was commissioned 1904; major, 1917 (Field Art.). C was commissioned 1901; major, 1920. The list further shows many officers as lieutenant colonels with nineteen years eleven months service and majors with twenty years six months service. Is this position on promotion list and relative rank according to total length of active commissioned service? The official Army Register shows that many officers accepted commissions as late as October, 1902, to rank from Feb. 2, 1901. Is it contemplated that they should be allowed credit as active commissioned service for a year and a half whereas they were in civil life engaged in business, performing no duty nor receiving pay for military service?

It is believed Congress intended to pass a law equalizing promotion and relative rank according, solely, to actual active commissioned service. This would be service from date of acceptance and for which pay is received, not for a year before acceptance nor for several years on retired list when no duty was performed. If such inequalities are allowed the friends of the single list will be disappointed and the War Department's good faith questioned.

SQUARE DEAL.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that pay has been increased there still remains one stumbling block to Army and Navy recruiting—public opinion of our "peace time" soldier and sailor. Thousands of young men who desire military training eschew enlisting merely because of the public's opinion, of the Regular Army or Navy man. I have talked to several youngsters who would consider enlisting if it were not "public opinion." The public is under the impression that the peace-time soldier and sailor is in the Service to get his three squares per day, and a place to rest his head at night, or is too lazy to work in civilian life. They have the wrong opinion, for a man who is lazy will never enlist in the Army if he is conscious of the long and hard drills, and the many fatigue (manual labor) details. If there is anything more boring and monotonous than hours of constant drill, on a parade ground under a boiling sun, I have yet to discover it.

Young men of refinement would enlist only if it were not for this one reason. They realize that when they don the uniform their social privileges will cease to a certain extent. I served in a post on the Mexican border and the attitude of the civilian population toward the soldiers was very hateful. For several months after the United States had entered the war the men enjoyed no social functions, and our only amusement was a "movie" show in the city, which brought us in contact with the very common class of Mexicans. It was eight months, according to my diary, before any dances or other pleasures were provided by the civilians. Hundreds of men of my old regiment served throughout the war on the border and were never inside a home of this certain city.

Now that the war is over the people have lost all respect for our Regulars, both along the border and in "God's country."

"I think there should be some way of convincing the public that they have the wrong opinion of our Regulars, and it is up to the War Department to do so, which in my estimation would increase recruiting fifty per cent. Let us all say a good word for the peace time soldier and sailor, for he is protecting our country, even though we are not engaged in hostilities at the present time. He stands ready to defend when called upon to do so; respect him and the uniform he wears. Don't forget that he is human and is required to perform duties that call for intelligence which some of the worst "knockers" of our Regulars do not possess. I am speaking of experience and not what I have heard.

EX-REGULAR.

LEAVE UPON DISCHARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The term "good will" in connection with corporations and large business concerns, is an asset which is highly prized, and has a value generally in dollars and cents. The recent instructions which have been issued, that men who failed to pass the Regular Army requirements will be immediately discharged and will not be given leave of absence, can hardly be considered as good business. Good will toward the Army is just as valuable an asset, if not more so, than in commercial life, and while leave of absence is a privilege and not a right, nevertheless, most of the men now being discharged have served three years at least, with practically no leave status, and the fact that they have been unable to meet the requirements for continued service should not cut off the privilege of receiving whatever leave is due them.

If these men were permitted the amount of their accumulated leave upon discharge, they would leave the Army with a feeling of good will, while as it is, they feel that their usefulness being over, they are being kicked out, without even the usual courtesies or thanks for their service. It is quite possible, and even very probable, that some of these men, whose good will has not been considered, may be sitting in positions of power and responsibility, and the time may come when the Army may need the good will of these men, and the injustice of their immediate discharge without leave privileges may weigh heavily with their decisions.

F. G. C.

PAY OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NON-COMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Attention is invited to the decrease in pay of sergeants, 1st class, Medical Department, who are put in grade three for pay, per G.O. 36, W.D., June 19, 1920, at \$45 plus twenty per cent.; total \$54. This is a cut of \$13.20 per month base pay, the largest decrease of any enlisted man. The act of May 18, 1920, gave us a twenty per cent. increase on \$56, or a total of \$67.20. The Reorganization bill gives us a total of \$54 and the twenty per cent. increase is only temporary. The pre-war pay was \$50 and a war increase of \$6, total \$56; more than we will get after July 1, 1920, if we remain in the third grade. Numerous N.C.O.'s who were receiving less than sergeants, 1st class, Med. Dept., namely, from \$38 to \$51 per month, under the old bill, or \$45.60 to \$61.20, act of May 18, 1920, have advanced or passed over our heads and are in the second and first grades. One grade has advanced from \$48 to \$88 (master gunners), who certainly deserve it. All the N.C.O.'s in the third grade except sergeants, 1st class, gain in pay.

The writer re-enlisted lately, starting at \$56 plus re-enlisting pay, after having a commission for two and a half years, and was not prepared to take the examination for the higher grades. When my enlistment expires (one year) I come back at less than I received a year ago, \$54, and less for re-enlistments. I do not get the twenty per cent., but lose \$2 base pay. Of course we get the extra ration, but that does not equal the twenty per cent.

Twenty-two years ago a hospital steward received \$45 per month, the highest paid enlisted man in the Service. Now called sergeants, 1st class, Medical Department, after the various increases in the past twenty years we are back to pre-war pay (Spanish-American War). The solution would be to make us first sergeants same as company commanders do by oral or detachment orders. Then we would be in grade two, but still at a loss from the present pay.

It seems hard after years of service and studying to lose our pay and have to quit a profession we love and have raised our families in. How we looked forward to retirement, to go to that little home we had saved for! But now we must seek employment elsewhere.

CADUCEUS WEAVER.

[A base pay of \$45 plus twenty per cent. temporary increase of \$9 plus \$15.90 for rations makes \$69.90 as present pay, if he is in his first five years of service—EDITOR.]

INFORMATION AS TO ALMOND GROWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As it was through the columns of your paper that I became interested in the development plan of the Associated Almond Growers of Paso Robles, I wish you would bring to the attention of the other members of the Service, the fact that I have had considerable correspondence with this association and will probably be able to furnish interesting and valuable information to any members of the Service desiring it.

Copies of my correspondence will be furnished upon request.

J. P. TERRELL, Major, C.A.C.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ARMY COOKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Of all inducements offered to men to enlist and re-enlist in the Army the biggest inducement of all seems to be overlooked, i.e., well prepared food. The old adage, "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach," holds good in the Army, too. Evidently, enough food is furnished by the subsistence department adequately to feed the Army, but it seems the great trouble lies in the preparation of the food after it has been received in company mess halls.

While consolidated mess halls have many advantages,

I believe that an improvement would be noticed were they abolished, as large quantities of food cannot be as nicely prepared as smaller portions; then, too, a cook takes more pride in feeding his own company than merely laboring in a consolidated mess hall. The Army cook has not been given enough consideration. More inducements should be offered good cooks. A cook's pay in the Army is not commensurate with his duties. With the new classification of grades in the Army the cook should be considered among the highest specialists, for cooking is an art, and should be regarded as such.

Inefficiency should not be tolerated in the kitchen. By offering real inducements to cooks, better cooks (not flunkies) could be persuaded to enlist, and the effect on the morale of the post where good cooks were practicing the culinary art would be a good investment for the Service.

PIGEONS.

LIMITATIONS OF DETACHED SERVICE.

An important amendment to Paragraph 40, Army Regulations, 1913, affecting the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army, was made public by the Secretary of War on July 28. It reads:

"In time of peace no officer of the line shall be, or remain, detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps unless he has served for two of the next preceding six years in actual command of troops of one or more of the combatant arms. Command of troops, as required as above, consists: (a) All duty performed between April 6, 1917, and July 1, 1920; (b) duty as student officer at any of the Service schools, except those of the non-combatant branches; (c) duty in command of a territorial department, corps area, Coast Artillery district or Coast Defense command, a post, camp or station, containing tactical combat units or combat units of combatant troops, an army, a corps, a division or brigade, a combat regiment or any unit thereof, a combat unit of the Air Service or of any other of the combat arms, to which the officer has been assigned to command by competent orders; (d) assignment to command of a corresponding unit of the National Guard or Organized Reserves; (e) services as lieutenant colonel of a combat regiment or corresponding unit.

"In time of peace every officer serving in a grade below that of brigadier general shall perform duty with troops of one or more of the combatant arms for at least one in every five consecutive years. Duty with combatant troops consists of duty as prescribed in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above, or duty in any capacity with a tactical unit of the combatant arms under the command of the commander thereof.

"In making the report required by Paragraph 828½, A.R., short leaves of absence, short periods on sick report, and short periods on detached service will not be entered unless the total detached service, under each of the headings named, be more than thirty days for the calendar year, in which case the total in months and days under each heading will be entered in accordance with instructions on blank form."

CLASS B COURTS OF INQUIRY POLICY.

Concerning disposition of the cases of Army officers placed in Class B, in accordance with the provisions of the Army Reorganization act of June 3, 1920, the Secretary of War on July 28 transmitted to all department commanders regulations explaining the policy to be followed in cases before the courts of inquiry, convened under Section 24b of the Reorganization act. The following policy is prescribed:

It is not contemplated that the recorder of courts of inquiry shall call upon each officer placed provisionally in Class B for a list of witnesses desired by him until a copy of the proceedings and the records upon which his classification is based have been received at the department headquarters. A copy of the records upon which his classification is based will be furnished the officer concerned at the same time. Applications for the attendance of witnesses and for the detail of counsel will be made to the department commanders. The personal attendance of a witness or counsel from outside the limits of the territorial department and at a considerable distance from the department headquarters concerned before a court of inquiry will be required in exceptional cases only. In general, evidence will be secured from individuals outside the limits of the territorial department and at a considerable distance from the department headquarters concerned by means of depositions. Applications for counsel and for the attendance of witnesses in person from outside the limits of the territorial department will be telegraphed by department commanders to The Adjutant General for final action in cases where department commanders consider such action advisable. The War Department will detail additional members for courts of inquiry to sit on those cases in which members are challenged because of rank, whenever the excusing of such members will reduce the court below the minimum required by law.

Indications are that quite a large number of officers who have been in the Service for many years and who have given most efficient services have been ordered to appear before courts of inquiry. The courts have a long and arduous task before them and many of them will be in session for several weeks before final disposition of cases is made.

WARRANT OFFICERS AS BAND LEADERS.

In the appointment of Army warrant officers for duty as band leaders the Secretary of War directs publication of the following circular:

Applications for appointment as warrant officers for duty as band leaders will be received until Aug. 31, 1920, from persons who served as Army band leaders at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. Persons now in the military Service will forward their applications through military channels to the department commanders or the commanding general of the American Forces in Germany. Applications of those not now in the military Service will be received by The Adjutant General until Aug. 31, 1920. Applications will contain the following: (a) Name, rank and present organization; (b) complete commissioned history, including names of immediate commanding officers under whom the applicant has served as an officer, with dates; (c) complete enlisted history.

All applicants now in the Service will be examined physically at their present stations in accordance with the standards of physical examinations prescribed for acceptance of recruits. Record of this examination will accompany the application. No appointment as warrant officer for duty as band leader will be made until

applicants have demonstrated their technical qualifications before a board of qualified band leaders appointed by the War Department, except that persons holding certificates as qualified band leaders from the Army Band Leaders' School will be exempt from examination. Department commanders will convene suitable boards within their departments to eliminate from consideration all applicants who are morally or physically disqualified for appointment.

All applicants who are morally or physically qualified are authorized to appear before the above board, convened by the War Department, to demonstrate their technical qualifications, under instructions to be issued later to department commanders. Applicants not now in the military Service will be authorized by The Adjutant General to report at their own expense to the department commander nearest their homes for examination as to their moral and physical qualifications and to demonstrate before the board mentioned above their technical qualifications for appointment as warrant officers band leaders. From the results above an eligible list will be made from which appointments will be made in order. Appointees will be assigned wherever their services are required.

VISITING NURSE AT ARMY CAMPS.

As the result of a successful experiment in public health nursing, recently concluded at the camp hospital, Camp Jackson, S.C., it is probable that this important work will be undertaken in the majority of Army camps where possible, according to a report made by the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D.C. Miss Julia C. Stimson, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, in connection with the experiment states that the result is apparently sufficiently significant to warrant an account of the procedure with the recommendation that wherever possible similar experiments be conducted. The nature of the nursing system is of unusual interest to the Army as well as the general public and a brief report of it follows:

The chief nurse of the camp hospital, Camp Jackson, S.C., felt that in the families of the soldier attached to the camp, there was an opportunity to do preventive work, particularly among the babies and the children. She requested permission to assign a nurse to duty as instructive visiting nurse to visit all children and sick babies entitled to medical attention. The duties of the nurses were twofold—first, to give such treatment as had been ordered by the attending medical officer to the sick babies; and secondly, to instruct mothers in the nursing care of their children, in the preparation of formulae and the prevention of illness. The co-operation of the camp surgeon and of the commanding general was secured and the plan put in operation. The first report submitted states that a medical officer was appointed to be in charge of the children's clinic and one of the nursing staff to be the visiting nurse. The commanding officer of the hospital secured the use of a car for the visits to patients, which greatly facilitated the work. Calls were made in or near the camp, and notes were written of the babies' progress, some appreciative of the attention given, and eager and grateful for advice. In response to a notice published in a daily bulletin, the various camp commanders submitted to the hospital the names of all children living in the area of their organizations. When the lists were received all the children were systematically visited. During the month of June eighty-calls were made, thirty-two of which were to visit sick children. At the hospital laboratory daily analysis of the milk from the camp farm has been made. This milk is for the use of sick children. A children's clinic has been instituted which is held two afternoons a week at the camp hospital. The visiting nurse is present at this clinic and later visits the children in their homes. The endeavor is made to visit every child in the camp during the month. Together with a medical officer she is on call at any hour of the day or night for sick children, and makes sick calls whenever necessary.

The officer forwarding the report to the Surgeon General's office states that it is believed that the plan outlined has already been successful in reducing the sick rate among the children of that camp, and the medical officer and the visiting nurse are commended for their efficiency and zeal in conducting this important duty. In conclusion it is stated that since this activity is so in line with modern methods of public health work, it is urged that similar action be taken in all stations where the nursing staff will permit without detriment to the hospital service. The health of the families of soldiers is a definite responsibility of the Medical Department, continues the report, and their instruction in matters relating to the prevention of diseases is a duty that requires the attention of the medical and nursing staffs of all our hospitals. If it should be desired to inaugurate in other camps such measures as have been started at Camp Jackson, and the nursing staff is insufficient, additional nurses, who are experienced in visiting nurse methods, will, if possible, be assigned and every assistance will be given if the Surgeon General's Office is notified.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Subcaliber Tube for 75-mm. Guns.

The Ordnance Department is now testing a new subcaliber tube for 75-mm. guns, the 37-mm. model of 1916, which has been converted into a subcaliber tube by removing the breech lock and providing adapters to seat it in the chamber of the 75-mm. The 37-mm. low explosive ammunition is fired in the subcaliber tube by the service firing mechanism of the 75s. A large surplus of this ammunition is on hand, and the project was undertaken in order to use it for practice in the Service. The adaptation to the 75-mm. guns is a comparatively simple matter, but for the 155-mm. howitzer, 155-mm. gun and 8-inch howitzer, the adapters are rather complicated and a means of firing the primer must be devised. One subcaliber tube for each of these will be tested soon.

Anti-Aircraft Guns and Mounts.

The principal improvements that have been recommended in the development of the anti-aircraft guns and mounts, designed in 1917 and manufactured by the Army Ordnance Department, are shorter time of flight, a means of setting up the mount in a horizontal plane, and absolute stability when firing. Because of these practical recommendations the Ordnance Department is building the following two calibers of anti-aircraft guns and mounts.

3-inch Anti-Aircraft Gun.—This gun will have a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet per second, an elevation from 0 degrees to 80 degrees; 300 degrees traverse, and, by an ingenious design of pedestal mount, it can be set up on a fixed emplacement or on a mobile vehicle either of

the trailer or self-propelled type. The pedestal is provided with a self-contained adjustment for leveling the traversing parts, so that, when the mount is used on a vehicle, a comparatively small percentage of the total weight must be moved. A self-propelled wheeled caterpillar is being designed for this gun and mount. It is to be what is known as the Christie type, which can travel on rubber-tired wheels, or can be converted into a track-laying vehicle as desired.

4.7-inch Anti-Aircraft Gun.—This also has a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet per second and the mount features are similar to those described for the 3-inch anti-aircraft gun. Loading at all elevations will be done by a rammer, which is operated by compressed air. The weight of the round and the high elevation makes the loading system necessary for rapid fire. A self-propelled wheeled caterpillar is being manufactured for this mount.

INFANTRY SCHOOL'S CLOSING EXERCISES.

In the presence of a group of high ranking officers of the Regular Army, including Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry; Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery; Col. Colden L.H. Ruggles, office of the Chief of Ordnance; Lieut. Col. Gilbert A. Youngberg, office of the Chief of Engineers; Major Thomas W. Hammond, Gen. Staff; Major Joseph A. Atkins, F.A.; Major E. D. Peck, Corps of Engrs., and Capt. J. B. Anderson, F.A., the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., on July 27 gave an exhibition of the battle exercise with accompanying airplanes, balloons, gas troops, tanks, machine guns, one-pounders and Stokes mortars. It was the closing feature of a series of exhibitions instituted at Camp Benning on July 13 for the benefit of the Artillery and Engineer graduates of the General Staff schools. From every tactical viewpoint the operations were a success and rewarded the commanding officer of Camp Benning and the staff of instructors for their unceasing efforts in preparing the school for the closing exercises.

The exercises included every important phase of Infantry training, including that of the battalion. Every effort had been made to conduct the battalion operation under actual warfare conditions and officers who attended declare that this expectation was fulfilled to the last degree. The attack was launched without artillery support over a rolling tract of ground and against an enemy holding a strongly fortified and entrenched position in the woods. The advancing line of attack brought service ammunition into operation, accompanied by a machine gun barrage. Aside from the splendid co-operation of the accompanying arms and weapons and the perfect system of liaison within the battalion, the most noticeable feature of the exercise was the exceptional discipline and individual training of the officers and enlisted personnel engaged in the operation.

The Infantry School will open its next session about Oct. 1, 1920. It is probable that there will be courses this year for regimental commanders, company commanders and the basic course for the officers newly graduated from West Point who have been assigned to the Infantry. In addition, newly appointed Army officers will be selected to attend the school as well as National Guard and Reserve Corps officers, for whom a special course probably will be given.

NOTES OF THE ARMY.

Special School at Camp Grant, Aug. 1.

The special summer session of the Educational and Recreational School at Camp Grant, Ill., will be conducted from Aug. 1 to Sept. 24.

New Army Whistle Approved.

The new patterns of the battalion and company whistles have been approved and are ready for use, according to a War Department announcement of July 29. Organizations entitled to draw these whistles will submit requests for them in accordance with allowances prescribed in W.D. Cir. 152, 1920. Platoon commanders' whistles will be continued in service.

Alaska Flying Expedition at Edmonton, Can.

The Army Alaska flying expedition, in command of Capt. St. Clair Street, Air Ser., U.S.A., consisting of four machines, which is making a flight from Mitchell Field, Mineola, N.Y., to Nome, Alaska, and return, by way of Canada, was reported at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, on July 27, according to a dispatch from Captain Street to the War Department. He said that the expedition was delayed there because of a leaking gas tank in Captain Street's ship, while minor repairs were being made to the three others. When the fliers leave Edmonton to cross the uncharted far Northwest every possible precaution will have been taken for the safe arrival of the fliers at Nome, Alaska. The expedition is now approaching the most difficult and dangerous portion of the flight. Jasper is the next stopping point, and when the planes leave there they fly over a vast area which is little known. It is rough, rugged country, in parts broken by the towering Canadian Rockies, and throughout the section there are few places where a safe landing can be made in case any of the planes should be forced to come down while flying between stops.

Army Officers to Fly in International Race.

The officers designated by the War Department to represent the Army in the Gordon Bennett International Cup race, which will be held in France the week of Sept. 27, will sail from the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., on Aug. 20. Capt. Walter G. Kilner, Air Ser., will be in charge of the expedition. Capt. Rudolph W. Schroeder, Air Ser., who is particularly well known to the public because of his altitude flights, will pilot the American Army machine in this race. The substitute pilot for Captain Schroeder will be Capt. Corliss G. Moseley, Air Ser. Lieut. Alfred I. Puryear, Air Ser., will be the supply officer. This race, which will be a 300-kilometer event, or approximately 186 miles, will probably start at Villa Coublay, just outside of Paris. The turning points will be 100 kilometers apart. This being an international event and three entries permitted from each nation, the Army fliers will spare no effort to bring the trophy to the United States. The machine they will fly will be a Verville, named after its designer, and is an Army product, having been developed at McCook Field, Ohio. This new ship has been particularly designed for pursuit purposes in war times, and its showing in the international race will be watched with great interest. It is not definitely known what nations will be represented, but it is understood that entries have been received from England, France, Italy and Sweden. The Army airplane is an after-war development, not a racing plane, but the Army air men believe they have an excellent chance of being the first to cross the finish line.

Promotions and Retirements appear on page 1482.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Louis Kempff.

Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U.S.N., retired, one of the best known officers in the Navy, died at Santa Barbara, Calif., on July 29, 1920, in his seventy-ninth year. His son, Capt. Clarence S. Kempff, U.S.N., who is on duty at the League Island Navy Yard, Pa., left for Santa Barbara immediately upon notification of his father's death. Admiral Kempff, who was placed on the retired list Oct. 11, 1903, on account of age, was born in Illinois on Oct. 11, 1841. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from Illinois Sept. 25, 1857. He left the academy April 1861, being ordered to the sailing sloop-of-war Vandalia, on blockade duty off Charleston in August, 1861. He captured the schooner Henry Middleton, of Charleston, which he took to New York, and rejoined the Vandalia in October following at Hampton Roads. He was appointed acting master, October, 1861, and was attached to the Vandalia during the battle at Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 7, 1861. While on the flag-ship Wabash he commanded a howitzer in the expedition against Port Royal Ferry, under Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, U.S.A., Jan. 1, 1862, and was also in charge of boat and howitzer during the expedition of the Navy, which resulted in the capture of Fernandina, Fla., St. Mary's, Ga., Nassau Inlet, Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. He was on the Susquehanna in March, 1862, and was present and took part in the bombardment of Sewall's Point, Va., in May, 1862, and the re-occupation of Norfolk, Va., May 10, 1862. On board of this vessel as watch and navigation officer he blockaded off Mobile part of 1862 and 1863. He was on the gunboat Sonoma June 22, 1863; ordered to the Connecticut, blockading off Wilmington, N.C., 1863 and 1864; executive officer of the Connecticut until Oct. 8, 1864; executive officer gunboat Suwanee, Nov. 15, 1864, and was on duty in this vessel in the Pacific Squadron from 1865 to March, 1867. Among other duties he was, from 1877 to 1880, in charge of the navy yard at Mare Island, Calif., after which he took command of the Adams for three years, and then returned to Mare Island. In December, 1898, Secretary of the Navy Long decided to make Rear Admiral Kempff, then a captain, commander of the naval station at Guam, but prior to his taking charge more important work was selected for him in the Orient. His last sea service was in command of a squadron at Taku, China, during the difficulty when the forts were bombarded. In June, 1900, Rear Admiral Kempff, who was the American commanding Navy officer at Taku during the Boxer troubles, refused to join the European officers in their attack on the Chinese forts, even when the U.S.S. Monocacy was hit by the fire of the Chinese rebels. He took the ground that he had no authority to attack a nation with which his Government was at peace, though he protected American interests. His conduct met with the highest commendation of the President and Navy Department, although criticized in some quarters.

The Navy Department has announced that the body of Rear Admiral Henry T. B. Harris, S.C., U.S.N., who recently died in England, would leave Southampton on the Army transport Pocahontas, sailing on July 30 for New York. The body of Major William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., who died in London a short time ago, the War Department says, will also be brought home on the same ship.

As to the death of Lieut. William Clarence McCarron, Air Ser. (emergency), U.S.A., which occurred on July 19, 1920, at Atlanta, following an operation, we receive the following: "Lieutenant McCarron's death was due to an airplane accident which occurred about sixty miles east of Macon, Ga. Capt. Logan H. Arthur, pilot, and Lieutenant McCarron were returning from Camp Jackson, S.C., to Camp Benning, Ga., where they had been for the past four weeks adjusting artillery, and as they neared Macon a terrific storm was encountered. Captain Arthur did all in his power to evade the storm by climbing and trying to go around it, but failing in this, he turned back with the intention of landing at Augusta. But when over the small town of Deepstep he was forced down owing to the ferocity of the gale. His plane became uncontrollable when near the ground and crashed, nosing over. Both officers were pinned under the plane, and Captain Arthur with great difficulty extricated himself. With the aid of several people Lieutenant McCarron was lifted from beneath the wreckage and rushed eleven miles to the hospital at Sandersville, where it was learned after an X-ray examination that his neck was broken. He was removed to U.S. General Hospital, Atlanta, July 17, and underwent an operation on July 19 from which he did not recover. He died that evening. Lieutenant McCarron was conscious from the time of the accident until the operation. Lieut. Alvin C. Kincaid, of Camp Benning, and Lieutenant McCarron's youngest sister were present at the time of his death. Two of Lieutenant McCarron's sisters and Lieutenant Kincaid accompanied the remains to St. Louis, his home. Lieutenant McCarron served with distinction as a member of the 168th Aero Squadron during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Upon his return to the United States he was stationed with the 104th Aero Squadron on the Mexican border, and was transferred to Camp Benning the past April. Those of us who knew him intimately can well realize that the Service lost a valuable soldier, and we wish to express to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad bereavement."

Mrs. Clara Clarke Birmingham, wife of Col. Henry P. Birmingham, U.S.A., commandant of the hospital at the U.S. Soldiers' Home in Washington, died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., on July 24, following a brief illness. Besides her husband Mrs. Birmingham is survived by three sons, Capt. R. C. Birmingham, U.S.A.; H. T. Birmingham and Mdn. William Birmingham, U.S. Naval Academy, and two daughters, Ada and Clara Birmingham, who reside at home. Funeral services were held on July 27. A requiem high mass was celebrated at the chapel at the Soldiers' Home. The burial was at Arlington.

Miss Elizabeth Marion Veasey Strong, daughter of Lieut. Col. George V. Strong, U.S.A., and Mrs. Strong, died at West Point, N.Y., July 24, 1920.

Mrs. Florence Peabody Chappellear, wife of Col. Louis S. Chappellear, C.A.C., U.S.A., died at the Letterman Hospital in San Francisco, Calif., July 20, 1920, two days after she had been brought to the States from Manila on a transport in the hope of saving her life. Her death resulted from a malady which she contracted in the Philippines. Besides her husband, she is survived by her parents, residing in Seattle, Wash., and one son, Louis Chappellear, jr. Interment was at the Presidio in San Francisco.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine Kip, widow of William I.

Kip, died at San Francisco, Calif., July 13, 1920. Mrs. Kip was the mother of Mrs. Guy I. Edie, wife of Colonel Edie, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Ernest Robinson, wife of Dr. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Esther Willing Brooke, widow of Major John Brooke, M.C., U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Stephen Miller Foote and Major Mark Brooke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Fort Strong, Mass., on July 23.

The death of Albert H. Soekland, father of Major W. G. Soekland, S.C., U.S.A., at Leavenworth, Kas., on July 24, is announced.

The Navy Department announced on July 27 the death of Chief Pharm. (T) Frederick L. Cogswell, U.S.N., which occurred at his home in Oakland, Calif., on July 23. He had been on sick leave since April 30. Chief Pharmacist Cogswell entered the naval service as an enlisted man and after twenty-three years enlisted service, was appointed a temporary pharmacist on the receiving ship at San Francisco in September, 1917, promoted pharmacist Feb. 1, 1919, and warranted a pharmacist Nov. 3, 1919. He is survived by a widow.

The death of Capt. Elias R. Mountford, former National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Oak Corners, N.Y., on July 29, is reported. He was seventy-eight years of age. His home was in Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEATHS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Deaths of Army officers in the United States and at places not covered by printed casualty reports, as reported by the War Department for the week ended July 26:

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, retired, at London, England, July 4, 1920.

First Lieut. William C. McCarron at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 1920.

Second Lieut. Rollo Browne near Oklahoma City, Okla., July 18, 1920.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. John G. Capers, of Washington, D.C., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Charlotte Palmer, to Major Ralph S. Keyser, U.S.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Keyser, of Virginia, according to a press dispatch. The wedding is to take place on Sept. 2, in the home of Mrs. Capers, and will be private, owing to the family being in mourning. Mrs. Frederic N. Towers, sister of the bride, will be matron of honor, and Major William F. Bevans, U.S.M.C., best man. Major Keyser served in the 5th Marines, A.E.F., and as a member of the staff of the 2d Division, and is now stationed at Quantico, Va., where he and his bride will be at home after their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Henckels, of Washington, D.C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Theodora Katherine, to Major Roy M. Fortier, M.C., U.S.A., says a press message. The wedding is to take place early in September. Major Fortier is now stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Capt. Clifford B. King, U.S.A., and Miss Harriette M. Harris were married at San Antonio, Texas, on July 22, 1920.

Capt. Oliver Spelling McCleary, 49th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cooper, of Seattle, Wash., were married at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechie at Fort Snelling, Minn., the Rev. Bernard Lefgren, assistant rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, St. Paul, Minn., performing the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. MacKechie were the attendants. Capt. and Mrs. McCleary left the same day for their honeymoon and will be at home after Aug. 15 at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Harry Howell Dunn, 13th Cav., and Miss Lillian C. O'Connell, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William O'Connell, of 550 West 150th street, New York city, were married at New York city on July 17, 1920, the Rev. Father Clarke, of St. Catherine's Church, performing the ceremony. Miss Florence Dunn, a sister of the groom, was maid of honor and Dr. James Finlay Hart was best man. Captain Dunn has been assigned temporarily to recruiting duty connected with the 13th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas.

Capt. Eacott B. Miller, P.S., and Miss Marguerite Elizabeth Lowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Lowe, of Omaha, Nebr., were married at Manila, P.I., on April 29, 1920.

The marriage of Miss Abigail Harvey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Harvey, to Capt. Eugene Villaret, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Villaret, took place July 17, in Washington, D.C., in St. Margaret's Church, the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector, officiating. A reception in the home of the bride's parents followed. The chancel of the church was decorated with palms and pink snapdragons and other garden flowers. The bride was attended by Miss Daviette Ficklen as maid of honor and the following bridesmaids: Miss Ruth Fordyce Stiles, cousin of the bride; Miss Elizabeth Claxton, Miss Margaret Crosson and Miss Pamela Henry. Capt. Gustave Villaret, Inf., U.S.A., brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride wore a costume of ivory chiffon made quite simply with graceful soft draperies. The skirt was made with a long court train of chiffon held in place and weighted with bunches of orange blossoms. Her veil was held with clusters of orange blossoms, and her only ornament was a necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and bride's roses. The maid of honor wore pale orchid, and the bridesmaids were in palest green, all made alike, with tiny fluted ruffles outlining the cuffs and collars and in graceful lines on the short, full skirt. Their hats were of organdie matching the gowns in color. They all carried pink snapdragons and sweet peas. Mrs. Harvey, mother of the bride, wore black satin and tulle embroidered in purple and lavender. Her hat was of black tulle with flowers to match the embroidery on the gown. After the reception and the supper the bride and bridegroom left for their wedding trip, sailing July 20 for Paris, where the bridegroom has been assigned to duty as assistant military attaché of the U.S. Embassy.

Lieut. Frank J. Courtney, U.S.N., and Miss Betty Montgomery were married at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, China, on June 23, 1920. Following the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large attendance, a wedding breakfast was served at the home of Comdr. E. H. Cope, U.S.N., after which a reception took place there in the afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Courtney left for Kuling on their honeymoon. Mrs. Courtney is from Ashland, Ky. Her father, Mr. J. G. Montgomery, is now in San Francisco. Lieutenant Courtney is of Syracuse, N.Y., and is now an officer on the gunboat Elcano. Organ music preceded the ceremony and the wedding march was

played on the saxophone, to organ accompaniment. The bridal procession was preceded by a trio of dainty flower girls, the little Misses Cunningham. The bride was attired in a gown of white charmeuse with net overdrape and carried a bouquet of bride's roses and carnations. Her sister, Miss Helen Montgomery, was maid of honor, and the five bridesmaids were the Misses Wilkinson, Sternberg, Stites, Miller and Erickson. Commander Cope gave the bride away and Lieut. Willis M. Percifield, of the U.S.S. Samar, acted as best man. Dancing in the flag draped rooms of Commander Cope's residence was a feature of the afternoon reception and for this a merged orchestra of artists of the Parisien and Astor House orchestras was brought together.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Carlotta Rosenbaum, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, to Lieut. John Adams Ballard, U.S.A., will be celebrated on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at the post chapel, Fort Leavenworth. The service will be followed by a reception at Pope Hall.

The wedding of Lieut. John H. Healy, 10th Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Ella Harrison, of Ajo, Ariz., on July 20, is announced in the Buffalo Bulletin, organ of the 10th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The ceremony took place in Tucson, and was performed by Rev. Richard Beal. When Lieut. and Mrs. Healy arrived at the post from their honeymoon, says the Bulletin, "the bachelors, with a view of extending to the latest bridal acquisition to the regiment, and to encourage those who are contemplating forsaking bachelorhood as a career, turned out en masse with appropriate ceremonies. The blushing bride and bridegroom were met at the station, all aglow with smiles, acclamations and cheers. The bridal conveyance was furnished by the post quartermaster, appropriately decorated with garlands and evergreens. The escort of honor was commanded by Lieut. A. T. Huston. The outriders consisted of Captain Heffernan at times, Lieutenant Nelson and others, as the occasion and the burros permitted. The happy couple were escorted through the post led by the famous 10th Cavalry band, which dispensed appropriate and delectable music. The blushing bridegroom was too overcome to respond to the request for speeches, but with deep emotion protested his inability to express his gratification, thanks and appreciation to the committee for their thoughtful anticipation of his homecoming. The committee had to overcome numerous difficulties and obstacles thrown in their path through the machinations of one of Lieutenant Healy's friends on the post, who conspired with the bridegroom to thwart and forestall the intentions of the joyous "razzbirds."

Miss Mary B. Parker, daughter of the late Col. W. Parker, U.S.A., and Lieut. Lee V. Harris, U.S.A., were married in St. Paul's Church, Washington, D.C., on July 23, before a few intimate friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris are to be at home after Aug. 15 at Camp Meade, Md., where he is stationed. The bride was a debutante of Manila a season ago. Miss Florence Ruth Parker, her younger sister, was married on July 17 to Lieut. Allen F. Haynes, U.S.A., son of Col. Ira A. Haynes, U.S.A.

Mrs. Henry Wistar Parker announces the marriage of her two daughters: Florence Ruth Parker to Lieut. Allen Francis Haynes, Inf., U.S.A., on July 17, 1920, and Mary Beatrice Parker to Lieut. Lee V. Harris, Tank Corps, U.S.A., on July 28, 1920. Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Haynes are daughters of the late Colonel Parker, Cav., U.S.A. Lieutenant Haynes is the son of Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Art., U.S.A., now at Fort Winfield Scott, and the grandson of the late Major General Smith, U.S.A.

The engagement of Lieut. William A. Stewart Macklin, U.S.N., son of Comdr. Charles F. Macklin, U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Macklin, and Miss Eleanor Keith, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Keith, of Seattle, Wash., has been announced. The wedding will take place on Sept. 10.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Pegram Webb, daughter of Comdr. Ulysses R. Webb, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Webb, to Ernest Shaw Crossdale was announced by her parents at Newport, R.I., on July 27, according to a press message. The wedding is to take place at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Webb, 80 Kay street, on Sept. 25. The Commander is on duty at the Navy War College.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Walker, of Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, to Mr. Evelyn Willing Peters. Mr. Peters, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Willing Peters, of New York and Philadelphia, is a great-grandson of Commodore John Rodgers, U.S.N., and a nephew of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb and Col. Augustus C. Macomb, U.S.A.

Mr. Richard B. Corcoran and Miss Alice Raymond were married at the home of Mrs. James Stanley, 2475 North Marenga avenue, Atladena, Calif., in the presence of about one hundred friends. Mr. Corcoran is the eldest son of the late Veteranarian R. B. Corcoran. His bride is the daughter of Mrs. D. G. O'Neil, of Hiawatha, Kas. They will enjoy their honeymoon at the Southern California beaches until Sept. 1, when they will make their home at Calexico, Calif., where Mr. Corcoran is interested in the cotton business.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi T. Cross announce the marriage of their daughter, Bernice Dutton, to Lieut. Philip McDivaine Whitney, U.S.A., on July 3, 1920, at Northfield, Vt.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. R. C. Loving, wife of Colonel Loving, Med. Corps, and daughters have returned to Fort Douglas, Utah, after visiting friends in Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Louisville.

Announcement is made of the birth of a son to Major David M. Randall, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Randall, at Vallejo, Calif., on July 18, 1920. Major Randall is in charge of the naval prison at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Mrs. John R. Williams, widow of Colonel William Williams, U.S.A., has lately had as her guest in Washington her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, who was on her way from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to her place at Beverly Farms, Mass.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, widow of Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., has gone to visit her mother, Mrs. Charles H. Poor, at her summer home at Skaneateles, N.Y. She will later go to York Harbor, Me., and to some other New England resorts before going to the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for an autumn visit.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Koenig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koenig gave a bridge party and supper July 13 for the American Consul and Mrs. Messersmith, Swiss Consul and Mrs. Steinman, Major and Mrs. K. Meyer, Captain Stimson, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Gratama, Mrs. Mustard, jr., and Mrs. Mustard, jr., Mrs. Leighton and Mrs. Ross, Major and Mrs. Parkinson.

Mrs. Dorothy Dellano Ross, of Boston, is visiting Lieut. Col. W. C. Koenig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koenig in Antwerp, Belgium.

Brig. Gen. Daingerfield Parker, U.S.A., who has been for a week's visit in Atlantic City, has returned to his home in Chevy Chase, Md.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Bertholet, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Frank Edmund Bertholet, jr., July 17, 1920, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCawley left Washington on July 30 to spend the remainder of the summer at Bar Harbor.

Miss Eudora Clover, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., is spending the summer on their ranch in the Napa Valley, Calif.

Miss Dolores Crawford, daughter of Brig. Gen. Medore Crawford, U.S.A., will leave Washington on July 30 to spend a month at Hingham, Mass.

Mrs. John Wainwright, wife of Captain Wainwright, U.S.N., entertained at her cottage at Jamestown, R.I., on July 21 at luncheon followed by bridge.

Mrs. Henry C. Coburn, jr., wife of Major Coburn, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and children are spending the summer at 1409 Central avenue, Ocean City, N.J.

Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, wife of Commander Dillen, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Minnesota, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Henry B. Price in San Francisco.

Miss Rosa Sands, daughter of the late Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Harris, at her summer home on Long Island.

Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., and Mrs. Niblack left Washington on July 25 to make a visit of some weeks at Belle Terre Inn Club, Port Jefferson, L.I.

Comdr. Frank B. Freyer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Freyer will sail in August for Peru, where Commander Freyer will begin his work of the reorganization of the Peruvian navy.

Mrs. Alfred P. H. Tawressey, wife of Lieutenant Commander Tawressey, U.S.N., with her two young daughters has gone to Jamestown, R.I., for the remainder of the summer.

The Misses Williamette, of Seat Pleasant, Md., have been recently the guests of their uncle, Capt. D. E. Dismukes, U.S.N., at his quarters at the training station, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Henry Otis Perley, of Detroit, Mich., widow of Colonel Perley, M.C., U.S.A., is making a trip on the steamship South America, through the Great Lakes and Georgian Bay.

Col. Ewing E. Booth, U.S.A., who returned last week from France, was joined in New York by his daughter, Miss Booth, and after a short visit there they will go on to Washington.

Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bloedorn, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who spent last winter at her home in Washington, has joined Dr. Bloedorn at the naval hospital, Annapolis.

Mrs. Julian James and Mrs. Vylla Poe Wilson, of Washington, have lately been the guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett at their country home, Wakefield Manor, on the Rappahannock river, Va.

Brig. Gen. William M. Wright, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wright are visiting Mrs. Woodbury Blair in Newport, R.I. Their daughter, Miss Marjorie Wright, who has been visiting on Long Island, will later be the guest of Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin at Mattapoisett.

Mrs. Frank T. Hines, Miss Vera Hines and her son, Frank, have returned to their home in Washington, after spending several weeks with Lieut. Col. W. C. Koenig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koenig. Miss Winifred Koenig celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary on July 3.

Lieut. Robert T. Darrow, U.S.N., has leased the home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph F. Wood, U.S.N., at 116 Duke of Gloucester street, Annapolis, where Mrs. Darrow and little Miss Virginia Darrow will reside during Lieutenant Darrow's duty at the Naval Academy.

Comdr. Walter W. Lorschough, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lorschough announce the birth of a son, Walter Hubbard Lorschough, on July 25, 1920, at the Church Home, Baltimore, Md. Comdr. and Mrs. Lorschough reside at 47 Rodgers road, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Miss Ethel Allen, daughter of Col. S. E. Allen, U.S.A., retired, has just returned to her home at 82 Washington place, New York city, after a visit of several weeks at Southampton, L.I., where she was the guest of Mrs. George Leary at her home, Hawthorne House.

Capt. and Mrs. Martin E. Trench, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon at Newport, R.I., on July 21, when among their guests were the Governor of Rhode Island and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman and Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Atlee B. Ayers and son, Robert, of San Antonio, were guests of Col. and Mrs. R. O. Loving this past week. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers have a great many friends in the Army. They are returning from California and Seattle and are now on their way to New York before returning to San Antonio.

The retirement of Col. James B. Erwin, 11th Cav., was an event long to be remembered in that regiment, writes a correspondent at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. Colonel Erwin, the record of whose service was published in our issue of July 10, was retired from active service July 11, 1920. As that date fell on Sunday, on the day previous a committee of non-commissioned officers and privates called at his office and on behalf of the enlisted men of the regiment, by whom he was greatly beloved, presented him with a beautiful traveling bag, completely outfitted with toilet articles in silver, his monogram engraved on each article, also a silver loving cup, with the following inscription: "To Col. James B. Erwin, from the enlisted men of the 11th Cavalry, on his retirement from active service, July 11, 1920." At 7:30 the same evening, accompanied by a mounted escort from each troop of the regiment, and the regimental colors and troop guidons, Colonel Erwin proceeded to the Hotel Del Monte, where he was met by the officers and ladies of the post and their guests, after which an elaborate dinner was served. A beautiful silver bowl and tray was presented to Col. and Mrs. Erwin by the officers and ladies of the Presidio of Monterey. Later all adjourned to the ballroom, where dancing lasted until midnight. On the morning of July 11 the regiment was formed in a hollow square near post headquarters. Colonel Erwin made a brief address, said good-bye to all, and at noon relinquishing command of the post, and accompanied by Mrs. Erwin, started on the way to his new home. Col. and Mrs. Erwin were greatly beloved by all, and both officers and enlisted men realized that in Colonel Erwin's retirement they lost not only a gallant and accomplished officer, but a real friend.

Col. M. C. Smith, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and family are residing at 3322 Newark street, N.W., Washington.

Col. Abner Pickering, U.S.A., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. C. Smith, at 3322 Newark street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., retired, with his daughter, Miss Katharine Rawson, has gone to Kennebunkport, Me., for the summer.

Col. Edwin S. Hartshorn, U.S.A., General Staff Corps, War Department, is enjoying a month's leave of absence at Round Lake, N.Y.

A daughter, Mildred Eberle, was born to Lieut. E. R. Eberle, S.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Eberle at Washington, D.C., on July 25, 1920.

Mrs. A. C. Read is visiting her brother, Capt. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kautz at their home, 6 Greenwood street, Newport, R.I.

A son, John Wills, was born to Capt. Raymond G. Moses, Corps of Engrs, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moses on July 17, 1920, in Boston, Mass.

Lieut. John S. Roberts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Roberts announce the birth of a son, June 23, 1920, at Elizabeth Buxton Hospital, Newport News, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Hersey, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Hersey announce the birth of a son, Mark Leslie Hersey, 3d, at Washington, D.C., on July 28, 1920.

A daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Whitney, was born to Lieut. Milton Whitney, jr., 45th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Whitney at Camp Dix, N.J., on July 10, 1920.

Lieut. Grafton S. Kennedy, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kennedy have left Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and are residing at 1522 31st street, N.W., Washington.

A daughter was born to Major Jesse F. Dyer, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Dyer July 22, 1920. Major and Mrs. Dyer are at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Ransom Hughes, 1st N.Y.F.A., has been ordered to Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N.C., for practice on the rifle range, where he will remain until Aug. 16.

Mrs. William T. MacMillan, with her children, is spending the summer with her parents, Col. E. F. Ladd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ladd, at their home at Cohasset, Mass.

Mrs. John Singleton Switzer, wife of Colonel Switzer, U.S.A., and daughters, Dorothy and Laura, are stopping at the Dowling Cottage, Atlantic City, N.J., during July and August.

Lieut. and Mrs. Barclay Wharton, of Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., entertained Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Foltz and Master Cecil, jr., of New York city, as their guests for the week-end of July 16.

Mrs. H. A. McCune, widow of Major McCune, U.S.A., for the next several months will make her home with her sister, Mrs. C. M. Hunt, 2901 Cottage Grove avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Augustus C. Downing and Miss Alys Downing, of Washington, are the guests of Capt. Hugo W. Osterhaus, U.S.N., and Mrs. Osterhaus, at their quarters at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Commander McEluff, U.S.N., and Mrs. McEluff have returned to Coronado after a visit to Los Angeles and Topside, the Bear Valley camp of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher, of Redlands.

Col. Alfred A. Starbird, U.S.A., Mrs. Starbird and children have left Washington to spend the remainder of the summer in Maine. They will take possession of their new home on Albemarle street about the middle of September.

Col. Harry E. Wilkins, U.S.A., and daughter, Margaret, reached Des Moines, Iowa, on July 20, after spending a month on the St. Lawrence river, the Great Lakes and eastern points. They expect to remain permanently in Des Moines and their address will be 527 West 40th street.

Mrs. Moss, wife of Col. James A. Moss, sailed on the transport Pocahontas for Antwerp on her way to London, where she goes to join her husband, who is on special duty there. Sailing with her were her daughter, Pauline, and son, Romeyn. Mr. Richard Moss remained in Washington, D.C., where he is a student at the Dowd School, taking a special course.

The headquarters of the U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., announced July 26 that the Department of State under date of June 20, 1920, transmitted to the Navy Department, the diploma of the Order of Aviz conferred upon Lieut. Comdr. Clarence H. Dench, U.S.C.G., by the Portuguese government, for services rendered by him in the World War. The diploma has been forwarded to Commander Dench.

The Japanese Press of Tokyo says: "For the first time a foreigner has been seen in a public entertainment in the company of members of the Imperial family. At the concert at the naval club for the benefit of the Nikalaiesk victims, on June 19, Mrs. Frances Hawks Cameron Burnett, wife of the American military attaché, was the guest of their Imperial Highnesses, Prince and Princess Nashimoto, the Imperial Patrons of the occasion.

The birth of a daughter, Mary Anne, to Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, U.S.A., on duty with the American Forces in Germany, and Mrs. Somervell, at Coblenz, Germany, on June 29, 1920, is announced in the *Amaroe News*, of Coblenz. Mrs. Somervell, who was Miss Anna Purcell, of Chicago, was an entertainment worker with the 3d Army, A.E.F. The wedding took place at Coblenz about one year ago, and was attended by many Army officers and their wives.

Col. Henry H. Sheen, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Sheen were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. George E. Arneiman at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, Germany, on July 10, 1920. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Earl H. Bruns, Col. and Mrs. James K. Crain, Chaplain and Mrs. E. P. Easterbrook, Col. L. J. Van Schaick, Major and Mrs. Robert E. Grinstead, Major and Mrs. E. A. Sturgess, Major Carlin C. Stokely, Major and Mrs. G. L. W. Prettyman, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred J. Biles, Lieut. and Mrs. B. McMahon, Miss Gladys Easterbrook, Lieut. J. W. Bollenbeck and Lieut. Harold K. Coulter.

For many months Chaplain John T. Axton, recently appointed to the position of Chief of Chaplains, has spoken each Sunday afternoon at the vesper service of the Y.M.C.A. at Hudson Hut, Hoboken, N.J., near the Army piers. At his farewell service Sunday, July 25, the Chaplain was greeted by an exceptionally fine congregation and at the close of the service a testimonial in the form of a silver coffee and tea service and a purse of gold was presented to him by the welfare workers of the Y.M.C.A. and Hoboken unit of the Emergency Canteen Service of the Red Cross. Capt. B. Franklin Hart, jr., U.S.N.R.F., made the presentation and assured the Chaplain that the people of Hoboken and the welfare workers especially would follow him to his new duties with most affectionate interest.

A son was born to Major D. M. Randall, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Randall at San Francisco, Calif., on July 18, 1920.

Comdr. Charles A. Blakely, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blakely announce the arrival of a daughter, Lila Allan Blakely, on July 16, 1920.

A son, John Hayes Jenkins, jr., was born to Lieut. J. H. Jenkins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jenkins at Long Beach, Calif., July 1, 1920.

A daughter, Evelyn Haile Peyton, was born to Capt. Bernard Peyton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Peyton at Louisville, Ky., on July 20, 1920.

A son, James Paul Stacy Halloran, was born to Capt. G. M. Halloran, 44th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Halloran at Washington, D.C., on July 5, 1920.

A daughter, Sara Briden Hurdis, was born to Capt. Charles E. Hurdis, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hurdis at Coblenz, Germany, on June 30, 1920.

A daughter, Barbara Christie, was born to Lieut. R. W. Christie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Christie at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R.I., July 21, 1920.

Major John A. Brockman, U.S.A., Mrs. Brockman and children have leased an apartment at the Octavia, 1669 Columbia road, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Margaret Josephine Bolling, was born to Lieut. A. R. Bolling, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bolling at Camp Shannon, Hachita, N.M., on June 11, 1920.

A son, Edward Macdonald Morrison, was born to Lieut. Comdr. Charles Henry Morrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morrison at Philadelphia, Pa., on July 21, 1920.

A daughter, Mary Elizabeth Mullaney, was born to the wife of Sergt. John F. Mullaney, 6th Field Signal Battalion, in Camp Grant, Ill., on July 25, 1920.

Capt. B. W. Simpson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Mrs. Simpson announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Simpson, on July 22, 1920.

Lieut. Walton Dismukes, U.S.N., has been assigned to the U.S.S. McDougal. Mrs. Dismukes, with her daughter, has taken an apartment in Brooklyn, N.Y., for the summer.

Mrs. W. deSaussure Trenholm, who has since April 8 been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Derrill de S. Trenholm at 1517 6th avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, has returned to her home in New York.

Mrs. Weston P. Chamberlain and daughter, Maria, are spending the summer at Kirkwood Club, Scarborough Beach, Me., where Colonel Chamberlain expects to join them about the middle of August.

Capt. A. K. Kupfer, 49th Inf., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Mrs. Kupfer announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Louise Kupfer, at St. Luke's Hospital on July 21, 1920.

Col. Henry A. Finch, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., recently underwent an operation for appendicitis from which he is now recovering. Colonel Finch is on duty at the Militia Bureau in Washington, D.C.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., were Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat, U.S.A.; Capt. J. B. Treat, U.S.A.; Capt. J. M. Shelton, U.S.A., and Ensign R. P. Noisat, U.S.N., and Mrs. Noisat.

Miss Lily Jane Axton, recently graduated from Friends' Seminary, New York, has been visiting friends in Mechanicville, N.Y. She will join her father, Col. John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, in Washington next week.

Major Harry Hawley, U.S.A., Mrs. Hawley and two sons, with Mr. Frederick Boutelle and Miss Boutelle, father and sister of Mrs. Hawley, are spending the summer in the Green Mountains. Their address is Sleepy Hollow Farm, Wallingford, Vt.

News of the birth of a son to Lieut. M. H. Houser, U.S.A., and Mrs. Houser at Coblenz-Lutzel, Germany, on July 2 is contained in the *Amaroe News* of Coblenz. Lieutenant Houser is on duty with the American Forces in Germany, and is stationed at Coblenz-Lutzel.

Lieut. Ralph Otis Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis announce the birth of a son, Frank MacDowell Leavitt Davis, on July 16, 1920, at Annapolis, Md. The little one is named for Mrs. Davis's uncle, Mr. Frank MacDowell Leavitt, M.E., of New York city and Smithtown, L.I.

The *Paradise of the Pacific* magazine, Honolulu, which has been featuring Mrs. Adna G. Clarke's Army verse from time to time, published in the June issue the first of a series of Hawaiian verse by Mrs. Clarke, a sonnet entitled "Kamehameha." It is illustrated with a picture of the statue of Kamehameha I.

A daughter, Mary Howard Hardy, was born July 11, 1920, at Helena, Mont., to Major Edwin Noel Hardy, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hardy. Major Hardy is at present in Bogota, Colombia, where he is taking over the office of military attaché to Colombia in addition to his former duty as military attaché to Ecuador. Mrs. Hardy will join him in Panama and accompany him on his return to Ecuador.

The Chateau-Thierry Municipal Council has conferred the title of "citizen" upon Marshal Ferdinand Foch, of the French Army; Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.; Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the American Legion, says an Associated Press dispatch from Paris. The commanding generals of the American troops which delivered the city from the Germans were similarly honored.

The beauty contest conducted for the purpose of selecting the young lady whose picture would adorn the front cover of the 1920 Brownsville, Texas, High School Annual came to a close with Miss Tommie Simpson, daughter of Capt. J. A. Simpson, Med. Corps, Fort Brown, the winner. Miss Simpson was the favorite in the voting, receiving a total of 7,593 votes. Votes were charged for at the rate of one cent each and the total on hand at the close of the contest was \$150. This is the third beauty contest in which Miss Tommie has been the winner.

An honorary degree not heretofore noted was that of M.A. conferred upon Major Preston Brown, Inf., U.S.A., by Yale University. In presenting Major Brown, who is a Yale graduate of 1892, for the degree, Professor Phelps said: "Entered the U.S. Army, 1894; honor graduate, Army School of the Line, 1913; lieutenant colonel, General Staff, in France, 1918; brigadier general, 1918; chief of staff of the 2d Division and issued orders for the advance at Chateau-Thierry; commanding general, 3d Division, Meuse-Argonne offensive; military governor of the Prussian city of Treves. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing for his work in the creation of the American Army in France and its successful assault on the German lines. Personally recommended by Marshal Foch and received a special citation of Commander of the Legion of Honor. A first class fighting man."

The birth of a daughter, Dorothy Mae, to Capt. Ernest E. Eller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Eller on July 19, 1920, at Washington, D.C., is announced.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., having returned from a six months' tour in the Far East are now at home again, 120 Broadmead, Princeton, N.J.

A son, William Morrow, was born to Comdr. Herbert E. Kays, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kays at the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., on July 29, 1920. Mrs. Kays is the daughter of Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fechteler.

Capt. Philip Hayes, U.S.A., physical manager at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, was in Washington on July 29. Captain Hayes was at the Olympic tryouts at St. Louis recently and before returning to West Point will make a short trip to Texas.

Mrs. Louis M. Nulton, wife of Captain Nulton, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, and her two daughters, Misses Virginia and Dorothy Nulton, are spending August and September in the Shenandoah Valley with Mrs. Nulton's parents, at Winchester, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. R. E. P. Elmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Elmer are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Robert Patterson Elmer, Jr., at Jamestown, R.I., July 20, 1920. Lieutenant Commander Elmer is stationed at the air station, Rockaway, N.Y., and has been on leave in Jamestown. He returned to Rockaway July 25. Mrs. Elmer will join her husband in the fall.

Ensign Robert Park Erdman, of the 1920 class, U.S. Naval Academy, is spending a leave with his parents at their country residence in Ridgway, Pa. Ensign Erdman comes of a long line of colonial stock. Each war, from the Revolutionary down to the present time, has been represented by members of his family. Much enterprising is being done in his honor. Ensign Erdman is attached to the U.S.S. Oklahoma.

The Italian Government has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Crown, grade of commander, upon Col. Alfred T. Smith, 54th Inf., U.S.A. The decoration was presented to Colonel Smith on July 26 at Camp Grant, Ill., by Major General Bell, the division commander. Col. and Mrs. Smith will arrive in Washington about Aug. 15, on which date Colonel Smith will report as a student officer of the 1920-1921 class at the General Staff College.

THE ARMY.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 176, July 29, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Orders May 26, 1920, Col. Asa L. Singleton, G.S., are amended so as to direct Major Asa L. Singleton, G.S., to report Aug. 31, 1920, General Staff College, for duty as student officer.

Leave one month to Major C. C. Early, G.S., about Aug. 15, 1920.

Transfer on July 28, 1920, of Col. T. H. Slavens, Q.M.C., to Infantry Army, Regular Army, in grade of colonel, at his own request, with rank from May 15, 1917, is announced.

Major A. T. Ellis, Q.M.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for discharge. Leave two months to Capt. B. F. Miller, Q.M.C., effective immediately.

Col. F. R. Keefer, M.C., to New York city for transportation to Antwerp for transport to sail about Sept. 5, 1920. He will proceed to Coblenz and report to C.G., A.F. in G., for duty as chief surgeon A.F. in G.

Lieut. Col. P. W. Huntington, M.C., to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., for duty.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Morse, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Major J. Dibble, M.C., to San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Manila, P.I., on Sept. 5, 1920, for duty.

Major W. G. Boone, M.C., to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

Col. C. D. McMurdo, Vet. C., to C.G., Central Department, for duty.

Promotion of 2d Lieut. C. B. Dunphy, Vet. C., to grade of first lieutenant in Vet. Corps, Regular Army, June 4, 1920, is announced.

Capt. C. E. Andarise, San. C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, to take effect at Camp Holabird, Md., Aug. 20, 1920.

Promotion of Lieut. Col. C. W. Otwell, C.E., to grade of colonel in Corps of Engineers, Regular Army, subject to examination, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Major W. G. Caples, C.E., is detailed for general recruiting service; to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

Major E. Eccles, Ord. Dept., to South Amboy, N.J., Morgan General Ordnance Depot, for duty.

Major L. C. Dysart, Ord. Dept., to Columbus, Ohio, for duty.

Major E. Reiter, Ord. Dept., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to department ordnance officer.

Leave one month to Capt. J. McRae, Air Service.

Col. K. W. Walker, Cav., is designated as Assistant Chief of Finance.

Resignation by Chaplain (1st Lieut.) O. L. Owens as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Lieut. Col. S. R. Gleaves and Major G. B. Hunter, Cav., to the Chief of Cavalry, Washington, D.C., for duty.

Leave for one month, about July 31, 1920, to Lieut. Col. L. W. Oliver, Cav., subject to revocation without notice.

Major J. V. Spring, Jr., Cav., is assigned to 4th Cav. and to duty.

Capt. T. A. Rothwell, Cav., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920.

Capt. D. D. Gregory, Cav., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920.

Resignation by Capt. D. O. Nelson, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted Aug. 20, 1920.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. T. Campbell, F.A., to the Finance Department, Regular Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Transfers of officers, F.A., to Q.M.C., Regular Army, at their own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from the dates opposite their names: To be major—Major N. E. Wood, from May 15, 1917; To be captains—Capt. R. J. Marshall, from Oct. 12, 1917; Capt. A. K. C. Palmer, from Nov. 15, 1916.

Major S. Frankenberg (F.A.), Adjutant General, assigned to 16th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Major J. G. Tyndall, F.A., is assigned to 7th F.A., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty.

Major A. F. Brewster (F.A.), Adjutant General, to C.G. Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Transfer of Major C. L. Corbin, F.A., to Q.M.C., Regular Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Major H. W. O. Kinnard, F.A., to 13th Field Art., Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. W. F. Wright, F.A., effective about Aug. 15, 1920.

First Lieut. A. G. Wineman, F.A., to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty.

Transfers, on July 27, 1920, of following officers, C.A.C., to Q.M. Corps, Regular Army, at their own request, with rank from dates set opposite their names, are announced: To be lieutenant colonel—Lieut. Col. W. H. Tobin, from July 1, 1920; To be majors—Majors R. C. Eddy and M. L. Ireland, from July 1, 1920; W. K. Moore, from June 25, 1920.

Officers of C.A.C. detailed in The Adjutant General's Department: Col. A. Campbell, Lieut. Col. O. B. Smith, Major W. W. K. Hamilton, Capt. C. M. Thiele and I. B. Summers.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Forns, C.A.C., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a colonel, C.A.C., by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement

as a colonel is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. Proceed home.

Transfers of following officers, C.A.C., to Corps of Engineers, Regular Army, at their own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from dates set opposite their names, are announced: To be captain—Capt. R. A. Laird from June 30, 1920. To be first lieutenants—1st Lieut. C. R. Moore from Aug. 9, 1917; G. H. Stough from Oct. 25, 1917; M. Heifron from June 25, 1919.

Leave one month to Capt. A. W. Draves, C.A.C., upon his release from duty at U.S.M.A.

Transfer of Capt. L. B. Bender, C.A.C., to Signal Corps, Regular Army, in grade of captain, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from March 20, 1917, is announced.

Transfer of Capt. F. J. Torney, C.A.C., to Q.M. Corps, Regular Army, in grade of captain, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from May 15, 1917, is announced.

Following officers, upon expiration of leaves, will report to Chief of Infantry for duty: Col. C. D. Roberts, Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. C. Sweeney, Inf.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Bennett, Inf., is assigned to 37th Inf.

Lieut. Col. A. P. Watts, Inf., is relieved assignment to 37th Inf. and is attached to that regiment.

Lieut. Col. J. De Hall, Inf., to Camp Travis, Texas, to C.A. 2d Division for duty.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Andrews, Inf., is assigned to 7th Inf.

Major I. A. Smith, Inf., upon expiration present leave, is detailed as assistant to officer in charge of R.O.T.C. affairs, Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and to duty.

Leave one month, effective about Aug. 12, 1920, to Major C. B. Elliott, Inf.

Appointment of J. W. Page as major, Infantry Section, O.R. Co., announced. He is ordered to active duty and to Washington, D.C., Chief of Staff, for duty. He will rank from Oct. 31, 1918.

Capt. A. G. Goodwyn, P. P. Jacobs and H. S. Adams, Inf., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, their retirement as major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. Proceed home.

Capt. F. J. de Rohan, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at A. and M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas, and to duty accordingly.

Capt. L. J. Erier, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Capt. F. B. McKenna, Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920.

Sick leave to 1st Lieut. R. S. Boyd, Inf.

First Lieut. W. C. Rymer, Inf., having been absent without leave since June 28, 1920, is dropped from the rolls of the Army, under provisions of Sec. 1229, R.S., as amended Jan. 19, 1911.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Nicholls, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1920, for duty.

Major W. Roberts, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from further active duty, effective Aug. 10, 1920. Proceed home.

Assignment of Capt. H. Harris, retired, to grade of major on retired list, to date from July 1, 1920, is announced.

S.O. JULY 29, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Promotion of the following officers is announced: To be major—Capt. J. E. Chaney, Inf., M. C. Shallenbeger, Inf., E. R. Warner, McCabe, Inf., William M. Colvin, C.A.C., and Thomas F. Van Nattan, Jr., Cav.; and the following in the Philippine Scouts: Capt. H. B. Parrott, F. L. Pyle, M. E. Sliney, W. G. Carter, G. H. Wright, E. M. Barker, J. Perez-Brown, F. Sperbeck and A. J. Conroy.

Col. W. T. Wilder, Inf., following thirty-six years of service, upon his own application, will retire on July 31, 1920.

Capt. C. Harris, Inf., J. C. Mal, F.A., and J. E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., by reason of physical disability incident to service, will retire, with rank of major, dating from July 1, 1920.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

The following changes in Army Regulations were ordered on July 28:

Placing Officers on Flying Duty.

Paragraph 1269 1/2, A.R., is amended as follows: Strike out first two subparagraphs and substitute the following therefor: Officers and enlisted men of the Army, other than personnel of the Air Service, whose duty requires them to take part in regular and frequent aerial flights, may be detailed on such duty by The Adjutant General upon the recommendation of the Chief of any branch in the Service. The order specifying such detail will include a description of the duties which necessitate such detail. In the Air Service such detail may be made by the Chief of the Air Service or the commanding officer of the aviation station or organization to which such officer or enlisted man may be assigned or attached.

Purchases from Hospital Funds.

Change Subparagraph h of Paragraph 1220, A.R., to read: "(h) All issue and sales articles on the authorized list required for the supply of troops will be purchased from the Quartermaster. If any article of the list is not in stock, a temporary supply, sufficient to meet the emergency only, will be purchased by the quartermaster in the open market, if necessary; but nothing contained herein shall be deemed to forbid the purchase with hospital funds direct from dealers of special kinds and grades of food not obtainable from the quartermaster, including special cuts of fresh beef authorized, substitute articles therefor, required for the proper diet of the sick and of the members of the Nurse Corps and of other women employees subsisted on the status of members of Nurse Corps, provided such purchases have the approval of the commanding officer of the post or general hospital."

Changes of Station of Troops.

G.O. 22, July 20, 1920, Western Dept.

Pursuant to letter of July 14, 1920, from War Department, following permanent changes in station of troops in this department are ordered:

The 1st Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.; Hqs. Co., Machine Gun Co., Supply Co. and two battalions will proceed by rail to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; one battalion, to be designated by regimental commander, proceed by marching to Fort Lawton, Wash.; movements to begin about Aug. 1, 1920.

The organizations of 44th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Lawton, Wash., on arrival of 1st Infantry, will proceed by rail to Presidio of San Francisco.

One company of 44th Infantry, of not less than three officers and seventy-two enlisted men, President of San Francisco, Calif., to be designated by regimental commander, will proceed by rail about Aug. 1, 1920, to Yuma, Ariz., relieving Co. M, 32d Inf., which upon relief will proceed by rail to Camp Kearney, Calif.

G.O. 23, July 22, 1920, Western Dept.

The following changes in stations of troops of the 11th Cavalry are ordered: Troop A, and one platoon of Machine Gun Troop to be attached to Troop A, now at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., proceed without horses and horse equipment by rail to Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, Calif., relieving Troop H and the platoon of Machine Gun Troop now attached to Troop H at that camp on or about Aug. 1, 1920. Troop H and platoon of Machine Gun Troop, when relieved, will proceed by rail to Presidio of Monterey.

A Farewell Message to 55th Infantry.

G.O. 9, July 26, 1920, 55th Inf., Camp Funston, Kas.

By operation of S.O. 162-O, War Dept., July 12, 1920, the undersigned is this day transferred to Nashville, Tenn., as inspector-instructor of Tennessee National Guard. In severing my official connection with the 55th Infantry I desire to thank the officers and enlisted men of the regiment for their loyal and willing support during my administration as regimental commander. While it is with genuine regret that I part with you, I take with me most pleasant memories of the two and one-half years we spent together, and I regret that

I cannot remain to again see the regiment fill up to full strength as in the days of 1918. I wish each and every one of you all the happiness and blessings of life.

JAMES V. HEIDT, Colonel, Inf., U.S.A.

Additional Army General Orders, Bulletins and Circulars appear on pages 1490-1-2.

Re-enlistment of Discharged Non-Commissioned Officers.

Circular 281, July 21, 1920, War Dept.

Hereafter any non-commissioned officer discharged with an excellent character at the expiration of his enlistment shall be permitted to re-enlist in the organization from which discharged with the rank and grade held by him at the time of discharge if he re-enlists within twenty days after the date of such discharge. Where the provisions of this circular are in conflict with Army Regulations, or other regulations, this circular will govern pending revision of such regulations.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave one month is granted Major Gen. J. W. McAndrew, U.S.A., July 25, 1920. (July 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 124-O, May 26, 1920, as relates to Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., is revoked. (July 26, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Leave two months to Col. M. B. Stewart, G.S., about Aug. 1, 1920. (July 27, War D.)

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. E. S. Hartshorn, G.S., about Aug. 1, 1920. (July 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. D. Gasser (Inf.), General Staff, is relieved further detail as emergency member of General Staff Corps, effective Aug. 14, 1920. (July 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. O. Seaman, G.S., to Boston, Mass., for purpose of investigating present status of motor transportation in that vicinity and making definite recommendations in regard thereto, with a view to establishing a working plan for all transportation, and return to proper station. (July 27, War D.)

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. F. G. Kellond, G.S., about Aug. 10, 1920. (July 27, War D.)

Major U. S. Grant, 3d, G.S., is relieved further detail as member of General Staff Corps. (July 21, War D.)

Major G. T. Everett, G.S., is relieved further detail as member of General Staff Corps. (July 23, War D.)

Major M. V. Ayres, G.S., is relieved from detail as member of General Staff Corps and from his present assignment and will report to Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office. (July 23, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Sick leave granted Lieut. Col. J. R. Scott, J.A., is extended one month. (July 26, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. H. Penrose to Omaha, Neb., duty as depot Q.M.; Col. G. F. Dewdney, in addition to present duties as department transportation officer Eastern Department, report to commanding general Eastern Department for duty as department Q.M., relieving Brig. Gen. J. M. Carson, Q.M.C., who thus relieved will remain on duty as depot Q.M., New York city; Lieut. Col. C. S. Timmons to Washington and report to Chief of Finance for duty in his office; Major G. Luberoft to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. L. M. Logan to San Francisco; Capt. D. J. Dunn report by wire to commanding general Eastern Department for duty and station. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. G. Bailey is relieved further duty at Army supply base, Norfolk, and will proceed to New Cumberland, Pa., and assume duty as depot Q.M., Army Reserve Depot, relieving Lieut. Col. C. O. Zollars, Q.M.C., who, upon completion of duties as member of the examining board, will proceed to Washington, D.C.; Col. J. B. Bellinger report to commanding general Northeastern Department for duty as Q.M. of that department, relieving Col. H. J. Gallagher, Q.M.C., who, upon being relieved, will continue on duty as depot Q.M., Boston; Lieut. Col. J. Hayes, to Washington, D.C.; Major A. T. Ellis to Camp Gordon, Ga., and assume command of remount depot; Major L. M. Purcell to New Orleans, La., and assume duty as depot Q.M., relieving Col. E. S. Walton, Q.M.C., who, upon completion of duties as member of examining board, will proceed to Washington, D.C.; Major C. H. Greene, Q.M.C., is relieved from his present duties as constructing Q.M., motor storage depot, South Amboy, N.J. (July 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. D. F. Craig, Q.M.C. (F.A.), is relieved duty in office of Q.M.G., Aug. 1, 1920, and will proceed to Fort Sill, Field Artillery School, for duty connection test of pack equipment. Upon completion this duty comply with Par. 32, S.O. 168-O, as amended by Par. 21, S.O. 173-O, July 24, 1920, (July 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. C. Cannon, Q.M.C., found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. Proceed home. (July 26, War D.)

Major C. E. Reese, Q.M.C., to Tientsin, China, for duty as camp supply officer, relieving Major L. M. Thibadeau, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Manila for duty. (May 19, P.D.)

Leave one month is granted Major F. C. Starr, Q.M.C., with permission to leave the continental limits of the United States, (July 21, War D.)

Major D. V. Craig, Q.M.C. (F.A.), orders amended so as to report Aug. 27, 1920, General Staff College, Washington Barracks, for duty as a student officer. (July 24, War D.)

Major S. L. Nelson, Q.M.C., is relieved present duties as constructing Q.M. for extensions to Chicago Q.M. interior depot; cold-storage warehouse; Hawthorne Race Track and McKinley Park; 3d Unit Army supply base, all Chicago, and will forward files and records to Settlements Branch. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. B. F. Caffey, Q.M.C., from detail in that corps; is headquarters Eastern Dept. and report to Major Gen. R. L. Bullard, U.S.A., for duty as aid. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. E. P. Antonovich, Q.M.C., to San Francisco, 3d District Office, Construction Service, Q.M.C., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Par. 64, S.O. 165-O, July 15, 1920, relative to Capt. B. Sterrett, Q.M.C., is revoked. (July 27, War D.)

Orders 171-O, July 23, 1920, 1st Lieut. E. S. Heely, Q.M.C., amended to place him to proceed to Philadelphia (Hog Island) for temporary duty as property officer during equipment and fitting out of Army transports now being built by Emergency Fleet Corporation at that place. (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. E. S. Heely, Q.M.C., to Philadelphia (Hog Island) for duty as property officer during equipment and fitting out of Army transports now being built by Emergency Fleet Corporation, that place. (July 22, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. L. Edie is detailed as member of board appointed in Par. 21, S.O. 139-O, June 14, 1920, vice Lieut. Col. E. G. Bingham, M.C., hereby relieved; Major L. H. Winemiller to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. G. A. Farrell to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. T. B. Oracroft to Southern Field, Americas, Ga. (July 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. R. Davis, M.C., report to Brig. Gen. W. D. McCaw, M.C., president of an Army retiring board, for examination. (July 22, War D.)

Orders June 15, 1920, Lieut. Col. C. S. Ford, M.C., amended so as to direct him to return to U.S. and proceed to Washington and report to Director of Military Intelligence for temporary duty, and to Adjutant General of the Army for instruction. (July 23, War D.)

Orders July 19, 1920, Lieut. Col. J. L. Bevans, M.C., amended so as to direct Lieutenant Colonel Bevans report to person Field Training School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., about Sept. 1, 1920, for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Following officers of M.C. report by telegram to C.G. Southern Dept., for assignment to duty and station, and join Major G. W. Phillips, Capt. W. H. Ambrose and O. O. Roe (July 21, War D.)

Following officers of M.C. report by telegram to C.G.

Central Dept., for assignment, and join stations to which assigned: Major W. B. Gossett and 1st Lieut. H. T. Garrison. (July 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. A. Chapman to Camp Jessup, Ga.; Capt. E. M. Butler, about Aug. 1, 1920, to Camp Gordon; Capt. G. F. Willey to Fairfield, Ohio; 1st Lieut. L. C. Howe to Fort Sam, Houston. (July 22, War D.) Major C. E. McBrayer, M.C., to San Francisco for transportation to Philippine Islands on transport sailing about Aug. 5, 1920, and to duty Philippine Department. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major M. R. Stockton to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital; Capt. C. R. Baker to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. C. L. Ireland to Camp Jackson, S.C. (July 25, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 3, 1920, to Major J. E. Baylis, M.C. (July 27, War D.)

Following officers of M.C., upon completion present duties, Camp Dodge, proceed to camps specified after names for duty: Major C. W. Hoffman, Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. J. C. Dye, Camp Sherman, Ohio; Capt. K. P. Mason, Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. F. J. Moffatt, Camp Sherman, Ohio. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. P. M. N. Kyle, M.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. McD. Botts, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for further observation and treatment. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. O. R. Sevin, M.C., upon expiration of leave granted this date, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. C. C. Dickey, M.C. Upon expiration of leave proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for duty. (July 26, War D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Simpson, M.C., to station hospital, Maria, Texas, for duty. (July 15, S.D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. A. J. Pacini, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 48, S.O. 168-O, July 19, 1920, as relieves 1st Lieut. W. S. Reese, M.C., from duty at Hoff General Hospital, Station Island, N.Y., and directs him proceed to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty, is revoked. (July 26, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Sick leave granted Major E. N. McCue, D.C., is extended one month. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. F. D. Rhodes, D.C., to Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. C. J. Wright, D.C., to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field, for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. R. C. Starr, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to Panama on the transport to sail on or about Aug. 18, 1920, Panama Canal Department for duty. (July 27, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Promotion of following officers in Veterinary Corps, Regular Army, with rank from dates set opposite names, are announced: To be colonels—Majors G. E. Griffin and C. D. McMurdo, from June 4, 1920; Lieut. Col. W. G. Turner, June 14, 1920; To be lieutenant colonels—Majors W. G. Turner and W. V. L. June 4, 1920; To be majors—Capt. R. J. Stanchfield, J. H. C. H. Jewell, W. A. Sproule, J. H. Gould, A. E. Donovan, B. English, 1st Lieut. R. J. Foster, G. A. Hanvey, Jr., and G. A. Lytle, all from June 4, 1920. To be captains—1st Lieut. J. R. Shand, H. S. Williams, A. L. Mason, T. H. Edwards, B. A. Seeley, G. H. Koon, R. M. Buffington and D. B. Leininger, all June 4, 1920. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. A. C. Wight, June 4, 1920. (July 22, War D.)

Major W. G. Turner, Capt. J. A. McKinnon, W. R. Pick, 1st Lieut. R. C. Musser, R. M. Buffington, B. A. Seeley and 2d Lieut. H. Howard, V.C., to Chicago, Ill., Veterinary School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene, for a course of instruction. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. J. E. Behney to Fort Leavenworth U.S.D.B. for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. E. M. Curley, V.C., who will proceed to Chicago, Veterinary School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene, for instruction. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. E. O. Cooper, V.C., to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. E. P. Coburn, V.C., to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. K. E. Buffin, V.C., who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (July 22, War D.)

First Lieut. J. R. Shand, V.C., to New York city for duty. (July 21, War D.)

First Lieut. D. B. Leininger, 2d Lieut. E. L. Nye and E. M. Curley, V.C., to Chicago, Veterinary School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene, for a course of instruction. (July 21, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. J. C. Schwegler, San. C., to Chicago for duty. (July 21, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Col. G. P. Howell, C.E., now at Southeastern Department, Charleston, S.C., report by letter to Chief of Engineers for assignment to other duties. (July 21, War D.)

Col. F. W. Altstaetter, C.E., to Charleston, S.C., and report in person to Brig. Gen. J. D. Barrette, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board, for examination. (July 22, War D.)

Col. W. P. Wooten, C.E., in addition to present duties, is detailed to duty aid to navigation, 11th Lighthouse District, relieving Lieut. Col. E. M. Markham, C.E., of that duty. (July 27, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. Kelly, C.E., is relieved station at San Francisco upon transfer of his present duties to Major U. S. Grant, 3d, C.E., and will then proceed to Washington, D.C., for assignment to duty. (July 24, War D.)

Major W. T. Hannum, C.E., to Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 31, 1920, for duty as student officer, General Staff School. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. A. A. Hodgson, C.E., is assigned to Co. A, 8d Engrs., and to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (May 15, P.D.)

Capt. X. H. Price, C.E., to Boston, Mass., take station and report by letter not later than Sept. 27, 1920, to Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. W. E. R. Covell, C.E., in addition to his other duties, is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of aids to navigation in the 10th Lighthouse District, vice Col. C. S. Smith, C.E., hereby relieved. (July 26, War D.)

First Lieut. L. Pope, 3d, C.E., upon expiration of leave, to Boston for duty. (July 21, War D.)

First Lieut. E. G. Shrader, C.E., is assigned to 4th Engrs. To proper station of 4th Engrs. for duty; may delay five days en route. (July 27, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. O. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Major S. S. Underwood, O.D., to Montreal, Canada, for duty with Ordnance Salvage Board. (July 22, War D.)

Leave granted Capt. H. P. Councilman, O.D., is extended one month. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. A. H. Skinner, O.D., to Springfield, Mass., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

First Lieut. H. K. Cummings, O.D., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for further observation and treatment. (July 24, War D.)

Following technical sergeants, O.D. (appointed July 22, 1920, from temporary technical sergeants, O.D.), are assigned to duty at their present stations: I. Lieberman, J. B. Boudreau, W. Huletto and J. P. Stickle. (July 22, War D.)

Tech. Sergt. F. W. Staffer, O.D. (appointed July 23, 1920, from sergeant of Ordnance), now on duty with A.F. in G., is assigned to duty therewith. (July 23, War D.)

Tech. Sergt. S. Hall, O.D., on duty with A.F. in G., will be returned to U.S. for assignment. (July 23, War D.)

Tech. Sergt. J. E. Hoskins, O.D. (appointed July 26, 1920, from sergeant of Ordnance), to Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty with 6th Provisional Ordnance Detachment. (July 26, War D.)

Tech. Sergts. J. Gilcooley and G. H. Feger, O.D. (appointed July 26, 1920, from tech. sergts., temporary), to Pig Point, Pa., for duty with 9th Provisional Ord. Detachment. (July 26, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. P. W. Evans, Sig. C., completion temporary duty with R.O.T.C., Camp Alfred Vail, to Washington and report to Chief Signal Officer for temporary duty. (July 26, War D.)

Master Sergt. (formerly Master Electrician) R. Robertson, Air Ser., will be placed upon the retired list at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, and to home. (July 26, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. C. T. MENOHER, CHIEF OF AIR SERVICE.

Capt. R. Royce, Air Ser., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., take station, assume command and report by letter to Director of Air Service for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. G. Spats, Air Ser., to Fort Sam Houston for duty at Kelly Field as commanding officer of first pursuit group. (July 23, War D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. O. M. Baldinger, Air Ser., with permission to apply for an extension. Permission to leave the continental limits of U.S. is granted. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. A. R. Christie, Air Ser., upon completion duties as member of the board appointed to examine records of applicants for commission, to Mitchell Field, Long Island, N.Y., take station, assume command and report to commanding general, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y., and by letter to Chief of Air Service. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. J. McRae, Air Ser. (Aero.), to San Diego, Calif., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Following officers proceed by rail from Washington, D.C., to Mitchell Field, to Cleveland, to Chicago, to Omaha, to Salt Lake City, to Reno, to San Francisco, to Rockwell Field, to San Francisco for purpose of co-operating with Post Office Department in pathfinding an aerial-mail route from New York to San Francisco, and will return by rail to Washington, D.C., upon completion of this duty: Capt. H. E. Hartney, Air Ser.; 2d Lieut. C. R. Colt, Air Ser. (Aero.). (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. R. Duggan, Air Ser., upon relief from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, to Pope Field, Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

COL. JOHN T. AXTON, CHIEF.

The following chaplains, U.S.A., to Camp Grant, Ill., and report not later than Aug. 2, 1920, as students at the school. Upon the completion of course of instruction return to proper stations: Chaplains S. E. Crosby, C. W. B. Hill, M. Vassallo, E. H. Weed, R. White, Jr., I. Fealy, S. O. Ramsden, W. E. Scott, W. H. Watts, S. B. Wood, O. J. W. Scott, J. L. Hunter, J. B. Webster, A. B. Brusted, A. C. Oliver, Jr., W. A. Alken, C. Merrill, N. A. Jones, O. L. Owens, A. W. Thomas, J. R. Edwards, J. D. Hockman, G. E. Rixey, E. E. Weber, J. T. Moore, J. J. Babst and A. K. Mathews. (July 26, War D.)

Chaplain J. J. Campbell, U.S.A., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for assignment to duty. (July 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 174-O, July 26, 1920, as refers to Chaplain O. L. Owens, U.S.A., is revoked. (July 26, War D.)

Chaplain S. M. Lutz, U.S.A., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for further observation and treatment. (July 27, War D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.A.

8TH—First Lieut. L. A. Shafer, 8th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 20, 1920, to Cavalry School as student officer, troop officers' course. (July 21, War D.)

16TH—Orders April 16, 1920, relative to 1st Lieut. G. H. Millholland, 16th Cav., amended so as to direct him proceed from Brownsville, Texas, to Washington and report in person to Adjutant General of the Army for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Major Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Washington for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Col. L. J. Fleming, Cav., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than thirty-four years' service. Proceed home. (July 22, War D.)

Col. G. Vidmer, Cav., report to Chief of Cavalry for duty in his office. (July 22, War D.)

Leave granted Col. S. McP. Rutherford, Cav., is extended one month. (July 23, War D.)

Col. E. Lindsey, Cav., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than thirty-three years' service. Proceed home. (July 26, War D.)

Col. W. B. Schuler, Cav., is relieved duties at Camp Benning, Ga., and is detailed as inspector-instructor of National Guard Cavalry, Southeastern Department, to Charleston, S.C., and take station. (July 27, War D.)

Par. 37, S.O. 164-O, July 14, 1920, amended: Col. E. P. Orton, Cav., to Washington, D.C., and New York city for temporary duty, and to San Francisco for duty as department finance officer. In addition will assume duties as zone finance officer and zone property auditor. (July 27, War D.)

Col. W. B. Schuler, Cav., is relieved duties at Camp Benning, Ga., and is detailed as inspector-instructor of National Guard Cavalry, Southeastern Department, to Charleston, S.C., and take station. (July 27, War D.)

Major K. Talbot, Jr., Cav., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., and to Corvallis for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Major A. A. King, Capt. F. J. Herman and H. S. Terrell, all Cav., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of lieutenant colonels of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the Service, their retirement as lieutenant colonels is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, date upon which they would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Proceed home. (July 21, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days is granted Major G. B. Rodney, Cav., upon relief duty at Camp Jackson, S.C. (July 21, War D.)

Major W. L. Moore, Jr., Cav., upon completion duties at Mitchell Field, to Aviation General Depot, Richmond, Va., take station, assume command and report by letter to Chief of Air Service for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Major H. Bowie, Cav., relieved further treatment Walter Reed General Hospital return to proper station, Grand Rapids, Mich. (July 24, War D.)

Leave for two months is granted Major R. M. Campbell, Cav., upon completion temporary duty Military Intelligence Division. (July 26, War D.)

Leave two months to Major A. H. Mueller, Cav., about July 28, 1920. (July 27, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. J. V. Kuznik, Cav., effective upon completion present duties, with permission to apply for an extension. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Bell, Cav., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of a major of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Proceed home. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. G. M. Lee, Cav., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of a lieutenant colonel of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a lieutenant colonel is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Proceed home. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. H. L. Watson, Cav. (Air Ser.), to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty as Department Air Service Officer, Eastern Dept. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. G. A. Farrington, Cav., to Walter Reed U.S. Army General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for observation and treatment. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. D. L. Roscoe, Cav., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Proceed home. (July 24, War D.)

Par. 30, S.O. 165-O, July 16, 1920, relating to following officers is revoked: Capt. R. W. Grow, Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Noble, 16th Cav.; G. D. Elms, 8th Cav., and P. W. Mackinney, 13th Cav. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. E. L. Zane, Cav., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of a major of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as

a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. Proceed home. (July 26, War D.)

Par. 49, S.O. 173-O, War D., July 24, 1920, is amended to read that Capt. D. L. Roscoe, Cav., is physically disqualified for duties of a major of Cavalry. (July 26, War D.)

Par. 46, S.O. 156-O, July 3, 1920, relating to Capt. R. Swift, Jr., Cav., is revoked. (July 26, War D.)

Capt. E. Swift, Jr., Cav., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for further observation and treatment. (July 26, War D.)

First Lieut. J. K. Galle, Jr., Cav., relieved treatment Fort Hills, Staten Island, is assigned to 10th Cavalry, To Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Following officers to Camp Devens, Mass., on Aug. 1, 1920, for duty as instructors for National Guard of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and upon the completion of this duty about Aug. 15, 1920, return to proper stations: First Lieuts. H. P. Sampson, H. P. Scherer, F. W. Drury and J. E. Leahy, all Cav. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. H. Foster, Cav., to New Orleans, La., for duty as transport Q.M. on U.S.A.T. Santa Leonora. (July 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Col. A. J. Bowley, F.A., is assigned to 5th F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky. (July 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. Rutledge, F.A., is assigned to 7th F.A. and will join. (July 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. J. Golding, F.A., is assigned to 17th Field Artillery, to Camp Travis, for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Transfer of Major W. H. Burt from Finance Department to Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (July 22, War D.)

Major W. H. Burt, F.A., to General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, as student officer, General Staff School. (July 22, War D.)

The leave granted Major O. L. Brunzell, F.A., is extended until Aug. 31, 1920. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. W. R. Gruber, F.A., to Camp Knox, Ky., Field Artillery School, for duty as instructor. (July 22, War D.)

Following officers of Field Artillery are relieved duty as students at Field Artillery School, Camp Taylor, Ky., and are assigned to duty as inspectors at that school: Capt. C. B. Thomas, 1st Lieut. C. A. Fyle, W. O. Dunckel, A. M. Gruenther, R. E. Raymond, Jr., A. G. Kirby, E. F. Hammond, W. O. Reed, T. McGregor, N. E. McCluer, L. B. Bixby and E. O. Hopkins. (July 24, War D.)

Transfer of Capt. B. O'N. Kennedy, F.A., to Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army, in grade of captain, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from May 15, 1917, is announced. (July 27, War D.)

Change in name of J. P. Ratajczak, now serving as first lieutenant of Field Art., to that of J. P. Ratay, by decree of probate court in county of Cumberland, state of Maine, from July 15, 1920, is announced. (July 21, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. L. J. Vogel, F.A. (July 21, War D.)

First Lieut. L. H. Frazer, F.A., to Chicago and report in person to Col. L. G. Berry, F.A., president of an Army retiring board, for examination. (July 22, War D.)

Orders July 19, 1920, which direct 1st Lieut. F. C. Le Gette, F.A., to appear before an Army retiring board, revoked. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. J. E. Wright, F.A., relieved from further treatment, is assigned to 18th Field Art., and to camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. W. B. Palmer, F.A., to Panama, C.Z., on transport sailing from New York about Aug. 18, 1920, for assignment to separate battalion of Mountain Artillery. (July 24, War D.)

Following officers to Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., 1st Provisional Philippine Field Artillery, for duty: First Lieuts. M. W. Pettigrew and A. E. Ginsburg, F.A. (July 24, War D.)

First Lieut. O. W. Martin, F.A., to Philippine Islands on transport sailing from San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1920, and to 1st Provisional Philippine Field Artillery for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Sick leave granted 2d Lieut. H. S. Bean, F.A., is extended one month. (July 22, War D.)

Following officers of Field Artillery relieved from assignment and duties at Field Artillery School, Camp Taylor, Ky., assigned to organizations indicated after names, and upon completion of course and expiration of leave join organizations to which assigned at camps shown in parenthesis:

Capt. W. W. Woodbridge, 12th F.A. (Travis).

First Lieut. R. G. Gard, 2d Batn., 19th F.A. (Fort Myer); C. E. Hixon, 5th F.A. (Taylor); A. S. Bennett, 4th F.A. (Stanley); M. K. Kurtz, 5th F.A. (Taylor); D. A. Olcott, 7th F.A. (Taylor); G. E. Boyle, 82d F.A. (Fort Bliss); R. M. Montague, 64th F.A. (Taylor); G. S. Price, 2d Batn., 19th F.A. (Fort Myer); E. A. Bixby, 7th F.A. (Taylor); H. A. Palmer, 10th F.A. (Pike); J. E. Slack, 6th F.A. (Taylor); E. V. Kerr, 17th F.A. (Travis); E. L. Strobbeln, 2d F.A. (Taylor); H. W. Semmlinger, 2d F.A. (Taylor); J. S. Winn, Jr., 12th F.A. (Travis); U. Niblo, 82d F.A. (Fort Bliss); R. F. Regnier, 2d F.A. (Taylor); J. H. Lewis, Jr., 81st F.A. (Knox); B. F. Hayford, 11th F.A. (Grant); A. R. S. Barden, 1st Batn., F.A. (Bragg); O. A. Saunders, 14th F.A. (Fort Sill); J. J. Murphy, 81st F.A. (Knox); B. M. Rodrick, 16th F.A. (Lewis); R. L. Johnson, 15th F.A. (Travis); H. J. D. Meyer, 13th F.A. (Lewis); E. R. Roberts, 79th F.A. (Funston); M. M. Miller, 5th F.A. (Taylor); F. G. McGill, 83d F.A. (Knox); J. V. Phelps, 4th F.A. (Stanley); H. G. Elliott, Jr., 81st F.A. (Knox); C. N. McFarland, 3d F.A. (Grant); O. R. Gildart, 78th F.A. (Grant); C. J. Kanaga, 21st F.A. (Bragg); P. S. Lauben, 4th F.A. (Stanley); E. V. Williamson, 17th F.A. (Travis); E. S. Molitor and E. T. Bennisson, 15th F.A. (Travis).

Capt. O. Pickens, 83d F.A. (Knox).

First Lieut. A. C. McAuliffe, 16th F.A. (Lewis); M. P. Chadwick, 77th F.A. (Lewis); M. G. Smith, 10th F.A. (Pike); C. P. Jones, 83d F.A. (Fort Bliss); M. P. Echols and F. J. Tate, 20th F.A. (Bragg); E. McGinley, 1st F.A. (Fort Sill); H. M. Jones and L. B. Ely, 21st F.A. (Bragg); R. F. Blodgett, 18th F.A. (Pike); H. E. Sanderson, Jr., 83d F.A. (Knox); F. O. Wood, 16th F.A. (Lewis); W. D. Brown, 77th F.A. (Lewis); J. J. Burns, 17th F.A. (Travis); L. E. Jacoby, 9th F.A. (Fort Sill); W. W. Barton, 3d F.A. (Grant); D. D. Demarest, 1st F.A. (Fort Sill); W. T. O'Reilly and J. Hinton, 8th F.A. (Funston); A. F. Shea, 9th F.A. (Fort Sill); V. A. Dash, Jr., 11th F.A. (Grant); T. B. Hedekin, 14th F.A. (Fort Sill).

Capt. H. L. Lee, 78th F.A. (Grant).

First Lieut. J. M. Works, 60th F.A. (Funston); W. P. Blair, 76th F.A. (Pike); E. J. Riley, 79th F.A. (Funston); J. H. Hinds, 14th F.A. (Fort Sill); R. H. Dixon, 18th F.A. (Pike). (July 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. E. R. Tilton, C.A.C., is assigned to duty with Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and will join. (May 27, P.D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 171-O, July 22, 1920, as relates to Lieut. Col. L. S. Chappelare, C.A.C., is revoked. (July 27, War D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1920, to Lieut. Col. F. A. Mountford, C.A.C. (July 27, War D.)

Leave two months is granted Major A. J. Stuart, C.A.C., about Aug. 1, 1920. (July 21, War D.)

Following officers of C.A.C. detailed, under act of June 4, 1920, in branches indicated: Air Service—Major A. L. Fuller and Capt. M. Goodman, C.A.C. Adjutant General's Department—Lieut. Col. L. S. Chappelare, Majors E. A. Brown, A. Gilmor, J. Totten and Capt. R. G. Payne, all C.A.C. (July 22, War D.)

Leave one month to Major F. E. Willford

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Chemical Warfare, organ of the Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., in its issue of July 20, referring to the promotion of Lieut. Col. Amos A. Fries, U.S.A., to the rank of brigadier general, says: "Every officer, soldier and civilian of the Chemical Warfare Service and all who were at any time connected with this Service, join in offering to Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, U.S.A., their warmest congratulations on his attainment of a rank suitable to his abilities and commensurate with his duties."

An Army chaplain writing as to the appointment of Col. John T. Axton as Chief of Chaplains says: "The responsibility of supervising the moral and religious work of our Army has been placed upon one who I consider has the energy, grace, courage and love essential to the development of a large program for the benefit of officers and enlisted men."

ARMY ITEMS.

Success of Army School at Camp Lee.

A description of the work now being done at the Army school at Camp Lee, Va., of which Lieut. Col. Paul C. Galleher, 62d Inf., U.S.A., is educational and recreation officer, and Major John D. Hill, 43d Inf., U.S.A., is director of schools of basic education and commercial vocation, is contained in a booklet just issued by the school with the approval of Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Lee. Enrollment in the school is entirely voluntary in all classes for men who cannot read and write. During the present year 333 men have enrolled in the vocational classes and 201 men in the educational classes. On Nov. 9, 1919, there were eighty-seven men in the school who could not read or write their own names; to-day every man can do so. The school now occupies twelve buildings and two more are being prepared, so great is necessity for more space. The booklet is illustrated by a number of photographs showing the various classes at work and other features of this excellent Army educational institution.

Signal Corps School at Camp Vail.

The first class of enlisted men to complete the course of instruction at the Signal Corps School for Enlisted Men at Camp Vail, N.J., graduated July 31 at that school. The class includes 200 enlisted men and the course includes meteorology, the theory and use of gas engines, telegraph and telephone engineering and radio telegraphy. The Signal Corps camp of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which has been held at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., graduates to-day. The students include 255 juniors and seniors representing A. and M. College of Texas, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Cornell University, Georgia School of Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Universities of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and Yale University.

Signal Corps Exhibit.

An interesting exhibit of enlargements of Signal Corps photographs has been held during the current month in the Institute of Art, Detroit, Mich. The collection includes 125 enlargements, approximately five feet by seven, representing many scenes and incidents of the American Expeditionary Forces. The exhibit has been viewed by thousands of interested spectators in Detroit. After the close of the exhibit at Detroit the collection will be moved to an art gallery in Chicago. One of the developments of the World War is noted in the increased importance which has been attached to the operations of Signal troops. The value of Signal communications has become so important that in the reorganization of the Army the Signal Corps has been made one of the combatant arms.

U.S.M.A. Polo Team Wins.

The U.S.M.A. polo team, consisting of Capt. A. H. Wilson, R. E. Anderson, J. L. Devers and L. Brown, U.S.A., defeated the Rumson Robins team by a score of 16-9 in a game at Rumson, N.J., on July 29.

Polo Winners at Fort Sam Houston.

The results of recent games at the Army summer polo tournament held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, reference to which was made in our issue of July 17, were as follows: The game of July 11, between Team No. 1 and Team No. 2, Department Headquarters, resulted in 16 points for the former and 13 for the latter. In the game played on July 14 the team of the 16th Cavalry scored 12 against 11 by the Camp Travis team. On July 18 the Freebooters defeated the second team of the 16th Cavalry, 18-17. The semi-finals were to be played on July 25 between Team No. 1, Department Headquarters, consisting of Lieut. Col. W. V. Morris and Capt. C. W. Foster, W. H. Garrison and R. M. Howell, and No. 1 team of the 16th Cavalry, made up of Lieut. Col. P. W. Corbuser, Capt. J. P. Yancey, H. J. M. Smith and H. E. Taylor. The winner is to play the Freebooters in the finals on Aug. 1.

10th Cavalry Polo Association Tournament.

The first game of the 10th Cavalry Polo Association tournament was played between the Yellows and Whites on July 21 and resulted in a victory for the Yellows by the score of 9 to 5. Capt. L. G. Heffernan and E. L. N. Glass and Lieut. H. L. Stanton were noticeable for their stick work and clever riding, says the Buffalo Bulletin of July 23. Tea and other refreshments were served to the polo tent after the game by Mmes. F. C. Marshall and Roberson. The line-up of the teams was as follows: Yellow—Captains Ryder, Heffernan, Lieutenants Stanton, McNabb. White—Captains Howe, Glass, Lieutenants de Lorimer, Reid. The next game was to be played on July 25, with the following line-up: White—Captains Howe, Glass, Lieutenants de Lorimer, Reid. Yellow—Captains Holt, Roberson, Lieutenants Huston, Healy. The final game was to be played on July 25. Appropriate prizes were to be given.

10th Cavalry Celebrates Organization Anniversary.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the 10th U.S. Cavalry was celebrated at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., headquarters of the organization, on July 23 with appropriate ceremonies, which began in the morning with an address by Col. F. C. Marshall, U.S.A., says the Buffalo Bulletin, organ of the regiment. This was followed by the reading of the history of the regiment, which included its participation in the Indian campaigns in the far West, from the time of its organization, commencing with its initial engagement with Indians at Salina, Kas. The ambush of a white settler by Indians and his rescue by men of the 10th was depicted, Troop L representing the Indians and Troop I the Cavalry. The Cuban campaign period was represented by an attack on San Juan Hill and the capture of a Spanish flag, the 10th being represented by Troop G and the

Spanish troops by Troop H. The Philippine campaign period, 1899-01, in which Troop D represented the 10th and Troop F the Filipinos, was equally interesting, a representation of a fight being given, a dismounted squad of the Cavalry executing various movements, and others of the detachment capturing a Filipino flag, spears, shields and other trophies. Service on the Mexican border from 1913 to 1918 included a reproduction of the fight at Carrizal, Troop K representing the American troops and Troop M the Mexicans. The duties of a modern soldier were illustrated by Troop A, which showed how "a snappy mounted platoon" does it; "range finder squad" work by the Machine Gun Troop; "demolition," Troop A; "snappy machine gun platoon," Machine Gun Troop; "sketching squad," Headquarters Troop; "snappy automatic rifle squad," Troop A; "signal squad," Machine Gun Troop; "Motor Transport and Supply," Q.M. Corps, and fireworks under the direction of Lieut. H. A. Boone, U.S.A. A baseball game followed, which was succeeded by the formal opening of the Officers' Club. A picnic and in the evening dancing concluded the day's celebration.

6th Field Battalion Anniversary.

The third anniversary of the organization of the 6th Field Signal Battalion, stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., was celebrated there on July 22 by a fitting entertainment. Col. Joseph B. Douglas, Signal Corps, U.S.A., commanding, made an address on "The Spirit of the Signal Corps." He then presented the battalion with a life size portrait of Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, which had been sent to the battalion by General Squier. Master Sergt. Albert Burton, of the battalion, who has served more than twenty years in the Signal Corps, gave an interesting talk on the development of the Signal Corps, from the days when flags and torches, lanterns, etc., were used, up to the present when wireless telegraphy, wireless telephones and other marvels of electrical communication are used. A comedy, "You Said It," in which the various parts were taken by members of the battalion, was then given. Among others present were Majors B. S. Miller and John C. Daly, Capt. A. R. Blackburn and John E. Ray, Lieutenants Owens, Hutchinson, Finan and Moriarty, Chaplain A. V. Simoni and Mesdames Douglas, Owens, Thompson, Burton, Stults, Walker, Thomas, Blackburn and Miller.

4th Engineers Celebrate Organization.

The third anniversary of the organization of the 4th Engineers, U.S.A., took place at Camp Dodge, Iowa, on July 18-19. Open house in the Engineers' club rooms was held on the afternoon of the first day, when visitors were shown interesting relics of the regiment and the 4th Division, which included a French billet, German dugout, small relics owned by the men, German guns captured by the division, the regimental emblem, pictures of battle scenes and other interesting things in France, pictures of German territory occupied by the American Army, specimens of work of the Engineers and Engineer equipment. In the evening a memorial service for the men of the regiment who died in France was held. In addition to appropriate music a memorial address was delivered by Chaplain J. L. Blakeney, of the 4th Engineers. The following day's ceremonies included addresses by Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Dodge; Lieut. Col. L. H. Rand, U.S.A., representing the regimental commander, and Lieut. Col. Henry W. Stiness, U.S.A., representing the Division Association. A baseball game between Company A and Company D, 4th Engineers, and a game of water polo between a team from the 4th Engineers and one from the 8th Field Signal Battalion took place in the afternoon, which was followed by a dinner such as the 4th Engineers are noted for serving.

BERGDOLL ESCAPE COURT-MARTIAL.

The general court-martial that was convened at Eastern Department Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y., on July 21 for the trial of Lieut. Col. John E. Hunt, U.S.A., retired, on the charge of violation of the 96th Article of War in connection with the escape of the military prisoner Grover C. Bergdoll at Philadelphia on May 18 while in charge of two non-commissioned officers of the Army, gave a finding on July 26 and immediately afterwards it was announced that Colonel Hunt had been released from arrest.

During the summing up of the prosecution at the final session on July 26 Lieut. Col. C. C. Cresson, judge advocate, said that Colonel Hunt was an excellent officer, but declared that he (Hunt) had ignored warnings from Washington that Bergdoll was a "dangerous criminal." He said that Colonel Hunt had been negligent in allowing two non-commissioned officers to take Bergdoll to Philadelphia without sufficient funds or handcuffs and allowing them to fall into the hands of "a trio of crooks and sharpers" who had tricked them. Colonel Cresson declared in closing that the escape of Bergdoll "has made a laughing stock of the Army." Lieut. Thomas L. Heffernan, counsel for Colonel Hunt, declared that the officer had followed secret instructions from the War Department in allowing the prisoner to go to Philadelphia en route for his "pot of gold." He declared that Washington had the greatest confidence in Samuel T. Ansell, formerly of the U.S. Army, and D. Clarence Gibbons, Bergdoll's counsel, who arranged for the journey in search of the hidden gold.

Colonel Hunt testified that he had provided a suitable guard for Bergdoll. He said: "I would consider it a pretty commentary on the Army if two sergeants were not sufficient guard for one prisoner. I am surprised that it should be a subject for investigation. Two armed guards, both sergeants, is the strongest guard that could be selected for a prisoner and it is the strongest guard any man ever had that left the penal institution."

CAMP TAYLOR TO BE ABANDONED.

1st Division to Move to Camp Dix.

The War Department announces that instructions have been forwarded to the commanding general, Central Department, notifying him that it had been decided to abandon and salvage Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and to transfer the 1st Division to Camp Dix, N.J. The movement of the 1st Division to Camp Dix and abandonment of Camp Taylor will take place about Sept. 1, upon the return of the troops from the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

In order to extend the movement of surplus equipment property and material over a reasonable period and thus reduce to a minimum the demand for railroad equipment, the transfer of such equipment, etc., will be commenced without delay. The commanding general at Camp Dix

has been advised of this action and will be prepared to care for the property on its arrival at his camp.

The Artillery School, which was at Camp Taylor, has already been ordered to change station to Camp Knox, Ky. Camp Taylor must be abandoned, salvaged and disposed of, under instructions from Congress, not later than June 30, 1921, and this movement is directed at this time to avoid further expenditure of funds for its care and upkeep. This camp is badly in need of repairs to make it habitable next winter, and such expenditure is considered unwarranted in view of its early abandonment. As it will require some time to move out all the troops, ship away all supplies and property, and sell the buildings and improvements then remaining, or salvage the buildings and sell the land within the time limit specified by Congress, the abandonment at this time has been directed. In this connection it may be noted that with the transfer of the 1st Division to Camp Dix this will be the first division to be established practically on the Atlantic seaboard.

A.E.F. DESERTERS IN PARIS.

Deserters from the American Army that served in France still number 1,500 in the Paris district alone, according to report made by the Paris police to Capt. J. A. Warden, U.S.A., military attaché at the American Embassy, who is supervising the apprehension of the deserters in addition to investigating bills still being presented against the American Expeditionary Force, says an Associated Press dispatch from Paris. As these deserters all have the reputation with the French police of carrying arms and being "bad men" generally, the police simply notify the American authorities from time to time of their presence in some particular place, but do not attempt to arrest them. The lairs of the deserters are mostly in Montmartre in secret underground passages in which the Apaches of Paris have managed in the past to hide their trails from the police. Their communications are so well established that as soon as a raid is carried out by American military police from Coblenz the alarm is given in every quarter. The deserters are virtually penned up in Paris, not daring to stir outside the city. If they leave Paris it means leaving the communication system which is their safety and being investigated by the French police again. The number of deserters in Paris is steadily decreasing, however. As soon as all alarm has died down the military police swoop down again on suspected places and usually the next day a convoy starts for Coblenz, where courts-martial sit. Sentences of less than six months are served there and greater sentences in America.

RESTORATION OF COMMISSIONED FIELD CLERKS.

The Judge Advocate General in an opinion, approved by the Secretary of War, July 21, on the question whether or not Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, who accepted commissions during the World War, are eligible for reinstatement to their former status as field clerks, cites Section 4a of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, "that hereafter no appointments as Army field clerks or field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, will be made." However, the J.A.G. says, this did not abolish the position and a restoration is not a new or original appointment. "Therefore this office is of opinion that under the act of May 12, 1917, those field clerks who, while in service as such, were called to active duty under Officers' Reserve Corps commissions must be restored provided their former positions were permanent, although they must be restored by competent authority, since they do not revert automatically." There is no authority for restoration of field clerks who accepted commissions in the National Army, according to the opinion.

CANAL ZONE ROAD NAMED FOR GENERAL GORGAS.

Following the death of Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., in London on July 4, says the Panama Canal Record of July 14, numerous memorial tributes were paid on the Isthmus, where he was chief sanitary officer during the construction period of the canal. On July 8 the governor issued the following circular, naming in General Gorgas's honor the road through Ancon Hospital, one of his principal interests during his life on the Isthmus: "The road leading from Ancon postoffice through the grounds of Ancon Hospital to the top of the hill at the women's bachelor quarters, and known as 'Hospital Road,' is designated 'Gorgas Road' in honor of the late Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., former member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and in commemoration of the many distinguished services rendered by him."

PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES.

Concerning the procurement of supplies the Secretary of War, under date of July 26, directed publication of a general order rescinding Section 2, G.O. No. 3, W.D., Jan. 19, 1920, and substituting new provisions for procurement of supplies and rentals by detachments which cannot be supplied in the usual manner; procurement of supplies for detachments while traveling; procurement of supplies for detachments when operating at or from a station at which there is no supply officer; purchases in emergencies for which no funds have been received in advance; non-personal services; rentals; reimbursements for excess cost of ration, etc.

HE LOST HIS MUSIC.

There is a not so very old story of a man who announced that he had lost his railway ticket and of his companion saying, "you couldn't have lost it" whereupon the first man replied: "I couldn't, eh? I once lost a bass drum." A Comptroller's decision regarding a claim of a band leader of the A.E.F. shows that a man could lose even more than a bass drum for this band leader stated that "he lost in the military service while serving in France or en route thereto" a cornet, a trombone, a tenor saxophone, three Turkish cymbals, one baritone, one wooden desk music stand and band music and forty concert folios.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ARMY-NAVY LEGION OF VALOR.

The next annual meeting of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States of America is to be held at Atlantic City, N.J., on Sept. 28 and 29. Three amendments to the constitution are to be offered, one providing for the admission to membership of grandchildren of medal holders, another for an increase of annual dues from \$1.50 to \$2 and one increasing the cost of membership certificates.

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STRENGTH OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

For the week ending July 26 the strength of the Navy was increased 319 and Marine Corps 105, the totals of officers and men of the respective Services being 121,522 and 17,368, the Nurse Corps having a total of 512. In the Navy there were 7,609 Regular officers, 893 Reserve officers, 1,454 Regular warrant officers and 52 Reserve warrant officers. The number of midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy was 2,044. In the Marine Corps there were 949 Regular officers, three Reserve officers and 140 Regular warrant officers. Based on an authorized strength of 143,896, the enlisted personnel of the Navy was short 36,251 men and on an authorized strength of 27,400 the Marine Corps was short 11,140 enlisted men.

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GOVERNORS DELAY ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Several important phases of the reorganization of the Army must necessarily await the action of the governors of certain states who have thus far failed to comply with the provisions of Section 5 of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920. Paragraph 4, subsection b, Section 5, reads:

"All policies and regulations affecting the organization, distribution and training of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, and all policies and regulations affecting the appointment, assignment, promotion, and discharge of Reserve officers, shall be prepared by committees of appropriate branches or divisions of the War Department General Staff, to which shall be added an equal number of Reserve officers, including Reserve officers who hold or have held commissions in the National Guard, and whose names are borne on lists of officers suitable for such duty, submitted by the governors of the several states and territories. For the purposes specified herein, they shall be regarded as additional members of the General Staff while so serving: Provided, That prior to Jan. 1, 1921, National Guard officers who do not hold Reserve commissions, if recommended by the governors of the several states and territories, may be designated by the President as members of the committees herein provided for, and while so serving such officers shall receive the pay and allowances of their corresponding grades in the Regular Army."

The language of this paragraph makes it incumbent on the governors to name those officers of National Guard service who are to serve with Regular Army officers on the General Staff in the formulation of plans and policies. Evidently a number of the governors are finding it difficult to select and name their candidates, according to reports reaching the War Department. Two officers who were named last week, Col. Robert R. McCormick, O.R.C., Ill., and Col. F. M. Heisington, N.G., Kas., have notified the War Department that it will be impossible for them to serve. As a result the governors of these two states will be obliged to name other appointees.

While several governors of respective states are searching for the right officers to represent their states, others are asking the War Department if it is possible to deviate from the legislation quoted above setting forth the manner in which these appointments should be made. High ranking officers in the Regular Establishment declare that the appointment of these officers is urgent in order that satisfactory progress may be made in building and developing the Guard and Reserve and solving the many problems that now confront the General Staff.

The Guard and Reserve Officers Appointed.

The list of the National Guard and Reserve officers who have been appointed to the General Staff thus far, printed in our issue of July 24, page 1448, has won commendation in the War Department. The incoming officers are well known in their respective states, where they have been interested in state and Federal military activities for many years. Lieut. Col. Alfred F. Foote, O.R.C., of Boston, Mass.; Major J. Moss Ives, of the Connecticut National Guard; Col. Joseph N. Pratt, O. R.C., N.C.; Col. Creed C. Hammond, N.G., Ore.; Lieut. Col. John B. Goodman, O.R.C.; Colo., and Major Frank S. Hutton, O.R.C., Calif., have made exceptional records in their respective states. Their service during the World War was commendable. Col. Franklin W. Ward, of the New York National Guard, has been connected with that organization for many years, and during the war was chief of staff of the 27th Division. In a large measure he is responsible for the notable record of the 27th Division overseas. Col. George C. Rickards, O.R.C., Pa., comes to Washington with the recommendation of the governor and The Adjutant General of the state. Col. Milton A. Reckord, Md. N.G., served overseas where he commanded the 73d Infantry Brigade of the 29th Division. Col. Frank M. Rumbold, O.R.C., Mo., has seen forty-two years' service in the National Guard and Federal Service. His record is notable and for a time he was connected with the Militia Bureau in Washington. During the World War he was a colonel, commanding a Field Artillery unit overseas. Col. Guy M. Wilson, N. G., Mich., and Major John W. Page, N.G., Tex., comprise, the other officers, who were appointed last week. Both come to the War Department with excellent records for efficiency.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF BRIGADIERS.

Discussing the recent appointments to brigadier general, a colonel of the Army writes that there are some "who laying aside personal considerations, believe that the appointment of relatively young men in this grade is on the whole injurious to the Service." He adds: "Admitting that the relatively young men on the recently announced list have won distinction and are competent: (a) Are not such appointments, by closing the

door of hope to so many older men, injurious to the morale of the Service as a whole? (b) Is the appointment of these relatively young men so essential to the Service as to justify, in two cases an evasion of the law, and in all cases the overhauling of older men, many of whom have won distinction? (c) Would waiting a few years dim the lustre of these younger men or militate against their chances in the future? (d) Is there not something radically wrong in a system under which so many older officers retire with a feeling of having been unjustly treated? So many older men who have still from six to ten years to serve and see but little hope for the future under the present policy."

PROGRESS OF ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Final Board to Convene in August.

The examination of authorized candidates for commissions in the Regular Army ended on July 28, the last date for the appearance of candidates. On July 29 the War Department received many requests from examining boards at the various places of examination for orders dissolving them. Such rapid progress has been made in determining the list of successful candidates for commissions in the Regular Establishment that Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., proposes to convene on or about Aug. 16 the final selecting board of the Central Record Branch of the War Department of which the General is president. In connection with the interpretation of regulations for the Selecting Board, the Secretary of War on July 29 issued to the president of the board of officers convened under the provisions of the Army Reorganization act the following directions:

In the application of Paragraph 12 "Rules and Regulations governing board of general officers, convened by Section 24 of the act of June 4, 1920," the provisions of such paragraph are not to be interpreted as requiring that a candidate be considered disqualified for appointment, who has failed to be recommended by one of the two boards mentioned therein. It is the intention of this paragraph that any candidate, who has had favorable recommendation by one of the two boards named, be considered eligible for appointment.

The above is further indication of the purpose of the War Department to offer every consideration consistent with the purpose of the law to candidates, in order that their application may receive due merit. Concerning the procedure to be followed by General Pershing and the board—comprising besides the General of the Army three bureau chiefs and three general officers of the line—in the disposition of the records of each candidate, none of the members of the General Staff will venture an opinion. Whether the final board will await the receipt of all records from all parts of this country and from the forces in China, Philippines, Alaska, the Canal Zone and the American Forces in Germany before making public the names of successful appointees with their rank is a question, the answer to which is eagerly awaited by the commissioned personnel, especially the chiefs of the various branches of the Service. Those who know General Pershing expect him to make his report to the Secretary of War at the earliest practicable date, and it is possible that partial lists of successful candidates may be given out at stated times. This seems to be the more reasonable plan, according to high ranking officers, inasmuch as the date of all commissions will become effective from July 1, 1920, so that the question of seniority in the various grades will not arise even if the lists are not announced all together.

Names of Officers on Boards Kept Secret.

With the influx of numerous records of successful candidates, who were examined beginning July 7 in the various camps, posts and stations, to the War Department within the last few weeks it was possible early this week for the several boards of review of the various branches of the Service to meet for the purpose of reviewing individual cases of candidates who sought commissions in their respective branches. While the composition of the personnel of these boards continues to be changed almost daily the War Department thought it inadvisable on July 29 to make public their names. One important reason advanced for this action, in addition to the fact that changes are so frequent, is the fear that pressure might be made to be brought on the members of the boards of review in an endeavor to obtain favorable consideration of certain individual candidates. In justice to the candidates it can be said that few, if any, have attempted to exert any influence or propaganda on any of the various boards in order that they might win favorable recommendation. Nevertheless the War Department, owing to the delicacy of the matter involved and with the desire to let every case rest on its merits, desires and requests that names of the officers serving on the boards be withheld from publication, for the present.

In the last few days a number of candidates were recalled for the purposes of further physical examination, but no reports were made as to the disposition of these cases. The complete total of the number of candidates, out of the 13,300 who signified their intention of taking the examination, that did actually appear will not be definitely known for several days, owing to reports due from foreign stations and overseas forces. Officers connected with the Central Records Branch in Washington state that approximately 4,000 candidates failed to report during the first few weeks of examination. This would indicate that approximately 9,000 took the tests.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the American Forces in Germany, has convened several boards at Coblenz, but to date no reports have been made

public concerning the examinations overseas. General Allen will forward to the War Department the list of candidates accompanied by the records and the disposition taken in individual cases.

PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES FROM THE Q.M.C.

In announcing the consolidation of procurement of supplies the Secretary of War directs the chiefs of the various branches of the Service be instructed as follows: "1. Under the provisions of Section 9 of the act of June 4, 1920, the future policy of the War Department will be to consolidate, as far as practicable, the procurement of all supplies in the Quartermaster Corps, leaving to the other supply departments the procurement of special and technical articles, used or issued exclusively by them, which are still in process of development, together with such other special and technical articles as the Secretary of War directs. 2. The transfer of procurement from the other supply departments to the Quartermaster Corps will be effected gradually, as directed by the Secretary of War. Until such transfers have been approved and ordered the procurement of supplies will be continued according to existing orders. 3. You are directed to submit at the earliest practicable date lists of articles based on the above policy which in your opinion should be procured by your branch of the Service. These lists should be divided into classes and sub-classes, and the sub-classes should be completely itemized. You will also submit an additional list, divided into classes and sub-classes, showing the articles which, under the above announced policy, should be procured for you by the Quartermaster Corps."

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BARRED TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Secretary of War Baker on July 27 issued the following order: "The Secretary of War has issued instructions that no person in the military service shall take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. They are further prohibited from using their official position to influence the result of an election. The Secretary, according to press report, denied that the order was directed at Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commander of the Central Department, who sought the Republican nomination for President, and who has since promised his support to Senator Warren G. Harding, the nominee. He explained that General Wood's political activities had been with his full knowledge and consent, and that the General's position had been exceptional, in that he had been a candidate at the Republican convention at Chicago. He added that it was not the policy of the War Department to stand in the way of the people's choice of any Army officer whom they might desire as President. The Secretary is reported as declining to be more specific when asked if the order would affect General Wood's political activities in future, saying that the order spoke for itself. A somewhat similar order was issued when Elihu Root was Secretary of War, and it was then believed was directed against Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A."

NAVY ALLOTMENT DIVISION WANTS CORRECT ADDRESSES.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, announces that upwards of 65,000 checks from the Allotment Division have been returned to the bureau for lack of proper addresses. Officers in the allotment office state that officers and enlisted men who have left the Service or who have been placed on inactive duty are lax in furnishing proper data and addresses to enable the bureau to reach them with checks for retainer pay and other items due under the law. The money value of the returned checks runs into millions of dollars, and in many cases it is presumed that the non-delivery of the allotments and retainer checks is the cause of more or less hardship to the personnel. Officers in the bureau advise that all officers and men who are entitled to retainer pay or who have any claim against the Allotment Division should mail their permanent address direct to the Officer-in-Charge, Allotment Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. They will then be assured of receiving their checks, and the bureau will be freed from the difficulty of tracing the addressee.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT RESIGNS.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, on July 24 formally presented his resignation to President Wilson. It is to take effect Aug. 9, the day on which Mr. Roosevelt is to be officially notified of his nomination, at his home at Hyde Park, N.Y. Mr. Roosevelt is quoted in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington as saying that he had no idea who his successor in the Navy Department would be, and that he had made no recommendation to the President. He believed the new Assistant Secretary would not be named until the return of Secretary Daniels to Washington.

LITERACY TEST MAY BE PASSED OVER.

As the result of recent experiences with the education of recruits in the Army it has been found that certain men, otherwise fit for military service, are incapable of acquiring sufficient knowledge of reading and writing to pass the literacy test. To meet this situation a circular was issued by the War Department on July 28 directing that commanding officers are now authorized to excuse such men from attendance at school other than Recruit Educational Centers, when it has been clearly established that the men have reached their maximum educa-

tional improvement. Men who cannot complete the course in educational centers in six months, but who are otherwise fit for military duty, will be transferred to organizations without graduation. The fact that a man has failed to graduate will be noted on his record when transfer is made. Commanding officers are authorized to use the literacy test for other purposes when in their opinion such use will be of benefit in carrying on educational and vocational training.

DESTROYER DIVISION TO GO TO NEAR EAST.

Special efforts are being made by the Recruiting Section of the Bureau of Navigation to re-enlist former Service men with destroyer experience to man ships for duty in Near Eastern waters. The U.S.S. St. Louis and Destroyer Division 27, made up of the new ships Brooks, Gilmer, Kane, Humphreys, Fox and Overton, will be dispatched to the Black Sea as soon as complements can be recruited. The division is to be commanded by Capt. David E. Theelen, U.S.N., who is in command of the St. Louis. The reason for this action on the part of the Navy Department is to be prepared for trouble which may arise in consequence of the unsettled condition of Near Eastern affairs. The St. Louis and the force of destroyers will not replace any units of the fleet now in Near Eastern waters, but are to be a reinforcement of the present force. It is expected that the ships will sail in about a month, but should conditions arise requiring their presence earlier complements will be filled from their presence earlier complements will be filled from the general Service and the vessels will be dispatched at once.

MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL BOARD.

The board headed by Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville, U. S.M.C., charged with the duty of bringing back to the Marine Corps officers who have resigned from the Service in recent years, and arranging the permanent status of Marine Corps Reserve officers, is hard at work on this important problem. It is desired to fill vacancies in the commissioned personnel as fast as the recruiting section fills the ranks of the corps, so that regimental organizations may be expedited and training may be carried out in large units without delay. Marine Corps officers expect to bring the strength of the corps up to the maximum authorization, 27,400, before the end of the fiscal year. Appropriations available will allow for an average strength for the year of 20,500, and, because of the small number now on the rolls, the total at the end of the fiscal year can be in excess of the authorized strength without depleting appropriations sufficiently to cause a cessation of the recruiting campaign.

SPECIAL FITNESS REPORTS.

For the information of Navy examining boards, special fitness reports will be submitted on all Reserve officers of the line on active duty and all temporary officers of the line who hold not permanent commissions, according to a Bureau of Navigation circular letter issued July 28. These reports shall be made up with reference to the qualification of the officers concerned for appointment to the line of the Regular Navy in the corresponding rank now held by them. No reports shall be submitted on chief warrant officers, temporarily lieutenants, who have served fifteen years since date of original warrant. Reports will be forwarded as of Sept. 30, 1920, in addition to the semi-annual report due on the date, on Jan. 30, 1921, and on the date in May, 1921, set for the examination of temporary and Reserve officers for appointment to the line of the Regular Navy.

MERCHANT MARINE PLAN TO BE ANNOUNCED.

Following two months of intensive study of the many problems connected with the permanent establishment of a United States merchant marine, Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., president of the U.S. Shipping Board, stated on July 27, that a tentative plan of operation and of ultimate disposal of the Government-owned merchant fleet will be issued soon. Considerable progress has been made in determining a policy including the co-ordination of the various agency contracts, the future allocation of policies, such as the new sales plan, ships and repair vessels, all of which are part of the general broad policy of the board. The sales plan affects the existing fleet of approximately 1,500 ships, totaling 9,358,000 tons, including about 250 ships of approximately 2,000,000 tonnage to be constructed. It is the intention of the board to assign a number of ships to important trade routes.

MEDICAL CORPS EXAMINATIONS CONTINUE.

Examinations for promotion in the Medical Corps of the Army will be continued during the next several months in the cases of officers who are eligible for promotion up to June 30, 1921, inclusive. No early report of the promotions of first lieutenants to the rank of captain is expected, according to information obtained at the Medical Department on July 29. The list of promotions is still at The Adjutant General's office.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

William R. Williams, of Richmond, Va., was appointed Assistant Secretary of War to succeed Benedict Crowell on July 29, and on July 30 took the oath of office. He has been connected with the Richmond Forging Company and the American Locomotive Company. He is a relative of John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency.

GENERAL HINES RESIGNS FROM ARMY.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., has resigned from the Army, following nearly twenty years of active service, to accept the position of vice president and general manager of the Baltic Steamship Company of New York city. This announcement was made on July 28 by Secretary of War Baker, who deeply regrets, as does the Army personnel, the separation from the Service of General Hines, who has made an inestimable record of efficiency and service to his country. General Hines's resignation will become effective Aug. 22 after a leave of absence. In the appointments of general officers, announced on July 16, General Hines continued as acting assistant of the Transportation Service, and at that date there was no intimation that he contemplated resigning, although he did say then that he would hold that position "for the present." General Hines, in addition to this important office, was made Director of Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service on July 9. Secretary Baker did not announce General Hines's successor.

General Hines is one of the most widely known officers of the Regular Establishment. He was born in Utah, April 11, 1879. His first military service was as sergeant and first sergeant with Battery B, Utah Light Artillery, in May, 1898. He served with this battery through the Spanish-American War until March 23, 1899, and on March 23, 1899, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of the Utah artillery. He was honorably mustered out of the Service Aug. 16, 1899. On July 1, 1901, he was appointed second lieutenant of Artillery in the Regular Army and accepted his commission Sept. 20, 1901. He was promoted first lieutenant Dec. 17, 1904; captain in the Coast Artillery Corps on Dec. 4, 1908, and on March 12, 1912, he became quartermaster, which assignment he held until June 30, 1914. He attained his majority (T) Aug. 5, 1917. On Oct. 16, 1917, he was assigned to the General Staff.

He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the National Army on Feb. 1, 1918, colonel on March 22, 1918, and brigadier general on April 18 of the same year. General Hines was an honor graduate of the Artillery School in 1904 and graduated from the advanced course, Coast Artillery School, in 1911. He received the degree of LL.D. from Utah Agricultural College in 1919.

In announcing his resignation the War Department issued a statement reading, in part: "General Hines is one of the youngest general officers of the Army, and he has a most notable record of achievement. General Hines during the war was Chief of the Transportation Service, and the success which attended the movement of American troops overseas before the armistice and their rapid return home after hostilities had ended was due to the efficient organization which he had helped to organize, and which was expanded and developed under his direction. General Hines's development of port terminals on the eastern and southern seaboard relieved the congestion which early in 1917 threatened to prevent the carrying out of America's plans. The whole Allied strategy during the war depended so entirely on the American transport schedule, that had the Transportation Service under General Hines failed to function in any serious respect, it would have been impossible for the A.E.F. to have delivered the telling blows which terminated in the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918. For the services rendered his own country and the Allies in the World War, General Hines has been awarded both the Army and Navy Distinguished Service Medals; from the British, he received the Order of the Bath; from Belgium, the Order of Leopold; from France, the Legion of Honor; from Japan, the Order of the Sacred Treasure; and from Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak War Cross."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Retired Upon Own Application.

Col. Lawrence J. Fleming, Cav., U.S.A., upon his own application, was retired from active service July 22, 1920, after more than thirty-four years' service. Born in Georgia, Jan. 18, 1868, Colonel Fleming entered the Military Academy in 1886 and was promoted second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, June 12, 1890. Subsequent service was in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 14th Cavalry, besides duty in the Quartermaster Corps. Appointed a temporary colonel during the World War and promoted to permanent rank of colonel July 1, 1919. His last duty was as colonel of Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Col. Elmer Lindsey, Cav., upon his own application was retired from active service July 26, 1920, after more than thirty-three years of service. Born in New York Nov. 13, 1866, graduated from U.S.M.A. June 12, 1891, and promoted second lieutenant, 6th Cav., he served for various periods in the 4th, 1st, 7th and 13th Cav. and Q.M.C. in grades up to lieutenant col. previous to the war. Was a temporary colonel, Q.M.C., during the war, and attained permanent grade of colonel, Cav., June 17, 1920. His recent service has been at Corozal, Canal Zone.

Retired for Disability Incident to Service.

Lieut. Col. William C. Cannon, Q.M.C., was retired in that grade on July 26, 1920, for disability incident to the service. Born in Indiana Oct. 28, 1860, and entering the Service as a first class sergeant, Signal Corps, in 1898, he attained the rank of captain, asst. Q.M., in the Volunteers in 1899 and was appointed to the Regular Army a captain, Q.M., Feb. 2, 1901, reaching the rank of lieutenant col., Q.M., Jan. 12, 1917. His most recent post of duty has been Hqs., Northeastern Department, Boston.

The following officers have been found physically disqualified for duties of higher grade for which examined, by reason of disability incident to service, and their retirement in the higher grade is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, date upon which they would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified:

Major Albert A. King, Capt. F. J. Herman, Henry Seth Terrell and George M. Lee, Cav., to retire as lieutenant colonels.

Capt. Edmund L. Zane, David L. Roscoe and William H. Bell, Cav., to retire as majors.

Capt. John O'Neil, Richard Furnival and Offner Hope, C.A.C., to retire as majors.

Capt. John C. Waterman, Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode, Robert B. Hewitt, James W. Everington and Robert L. Weeks, all Inf., to retire as majors.

Lieut. Col. Albert A. King was born in Iowa, July 14, 1873; enlisted Jan. 6, 1896, in Troop L, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cav., Oct. 1, 1899; 1st Lieutenant, captain,

transferred 8th and 1st Cav.; unassigned, major, lieutenant (t) 19th Cav.; unassigned, hon. dis. lieutenant (t) July 27, 1919; major.

Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Herman born in Germany May 25, 1865; entered Service as captain, 1st Ohio Cav., May 9, 1898; appointed captain, 42d U.S. Inf., Aug. 17, 1899; entered Regular Army as second lieutenant, 10th Cav., Feb. 2, 1901. Served subsequently in succeeding grades in 9th and 15th Cav. and Q.M. Corps. Served during the World War as a temporary major, Q.M.C., and as an emergency colonel of Cavalry. He was a graduate of the Mounted Service School, and was honorably mentioned in orders for valuable services while in command of U.S. troops at Nogales, Ariz., and Nogales, Mexico, in conflict with Mexican forces on Aug. 27, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Terrell born in Connecticut July 17, 1864; entered Service in 1898 as second lieutenant, 1st Conn. Heavy Art., and serving in this and in the 28th U.S. Inf. as first lieutenant, was appointed to the Regular Army as second lieutenant, 8th Cav., Feb. 2, 1901; served subsequently in 10th, 7th, 9th and 15th Cav., ranking as captain from Sept. 4, 1914. Served during World War as major and lieutenant col. of Inf., N.A.

Lieut. Col. George M. Lee was born in Virginia Aug. 3, 1877; attended U.S.M.A., June 15, 1896, to Jan. 19, 1897, and June 19, 1897, to June 16, 1899; served as first lieutenant, 39th U.S. Inf.; appointed to Regular Army, second lieutenant, 7th Cav., Feb. 2, 1901. Served also in 3d, 4th and 9th Cav.; was major, Inf., N.A., lieutenant col., N.A., Q.M. Corps. Was a graduate School of Application for Cav. and F.A.

Major Edmund L. Zane was born in California Jan. 8, 1878, graduated U.S.M.A., June 12, 1902; promoted second lieutenant, 14th Cav., first lieutenant and captain, Cav.; major, Inf., N.A., lieutenant col. (emergency), U.S.A.; served with A.E.F., in France; awarded D.S.C. for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, on Oct. 3, 1918, when as lieutenant col., 23d Inf., led his battalion through heavy machine gun and shell fire to objective.

Major David L. Roscoe was born in Tennessee Feb. 20, 1874. Entered the Service as private, 4th Cav., April 13, 1899; appointed second lieutenant, 1st Cav., Feb. 2, 1901; captain, 16th Cav., July 1, 1916; major (t) aviation sec., Signal Corps; lieutenant col., Signal Corps (t), lieutenant col. emergency, U.S.A.; graduate Army Signal School, 1912, and graduate Army School of Line.

Major William H. Bell was born in the state of Washington Oct. 3, 1874. Entered the Service as private, 4th Cav., Nov. 29, 1899; appointed second lieutenant, 1st Cav., Feb. 2, 1901. Served as first lieutenant, 11th and in 12th Cav., to captain; major, Inf., N.A., lieutenant col., emergency, U.S.A.; served on Mexican border and later on General Staff Corps, Washington, D.C.; on duty at Fort Sam Houston when retired.

Major John O'Neil was born in Massachusetts July 8, 1874. Entered the Service as private, 5th Art., Feb. 6, 1897; appointed second lieutenant, Art. Corps; first lieutenant, captain, major (t), major, Field Art., N.A., lieutenant col., N.A.; col., F.A. (emergency); served with the A.E.F. with rank of colonel; graduate Coast Artillery School.

Major Richard Furnival was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 23, 1878; graduated U.S.M.A., promoted second lieutenant, Art. Corps; first lieutenant, captain and major (t), Q.M. Corps; lieutenant col., N.A.; was a graduate of Coast Art. School.

Major Offner Hope was born in Ohio Aug. 26, 1874; enlisted as private in 2d Art. Aug. 30, 1900; appointed second lieutenant, Art. Corps; to captain, C.A.C., lieutenant col., N.A., major (t), U.S.A.; colonel (emergency), U.S.A. Captain Hope served with the A.E.F.; honor graduate Coast Art. School; graduate Army School of Line; LL. B., Univ. of Ala.

Major John C. Waterman was born in Illinois Jan. 7, 1875; appointed from civil life Feb. 2, 1901, second lieutenant, 4th Inf.; first lieutenant in 29th, 15th and in 7th Inf., to captain; major (t), lieutenant col. (emergency), U.S.A.; served as captain at State College, Las Cruces, N.M.

Major Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode was born in Virginia Nov. 10, 1878; enlisted as private, 12th Cav., May 5, 1902; appointed second lieutenant, 8th Inf., Oct. 5, 1904; first lieutenant in 8th, 15th and 21st Inf.; captain, unassigned, major (t), major, N.A., lieutenant col. and col. (emergency), U.S.A. Captain Minnigerode served in the Philippine Insurrection, where he was awarded the D.S.M. for going to the rescue of drowning enlisted men; served in the A.E.F. and was awarded the D.S.C. for extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, also the medal of the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with palm, gold and bronze stars. For the last year he has been on duty with the Minnesota National Guard.

Major Robert B. Hewitt was born in Pennsylvania July 14, 1880; graduated U.S.M.A., June 15, 1904; promoted second lieutenant, 4th Inf.; capt. in 38th Inf., Q.M. Corps and 40th Inf.; major (t). Captain Hewitt served in the Q.M. Corps, A.E.F., as lieutenant col. (emergency).

Major James W. Everington was born in Wisconsin May 27, 1878; appointed from civil life second lieutenant, 3d Inf.; first lieutenant, unassigned, captain, major, N.A.; served with A.E.F. with rank of lieutenant col. (emergency).

Major Robert L. Weeks was born in New York Dec. 1, 1875; enlisted as private, 35th U.S. Inf., Aug. 10, 1899; appointed second lieutenant, 13th Inf., March 7, 1902; served in 30th, 10th, 16th, 21st and 18th Inf. up to captain; major (t), lieutenant col. (emergency), U.S.A., and was last on duty as captain at recruiting station, Los Angeles.

Sergeant De Swan Honored.

Following War Department instructions of July 15, directing the retirement of 1st Sgt. John F. De Swan, Troop C, 13th Cav., on account of thirty years' service, the regiment was paraded, mounted, for the publishing of the order as to his retirement. Sergeant De Swan then took position on the left of Col. Edward Anderson for the review of the regiment in the march past. G.O. 6, Hqs. 13th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas, July 23, 1920, said: "In announcing the retirement of 1st Sergeant De Swan, the regimental commander desires to call attention to his distinguished services. First Sergeant De Swan has eight 'excellent' discharges. For distinguished bravery in battle at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines under heavy fire of the enemy, he was awarded, by direction of the President of the U.S., a Medal of Honor. Before another year had passed, he was on the other side of the world, fighting. First Sergeant De Swan served in the Philippine Insurrection from May 9, 1899, to Feb. 8, 1902, participating in four engagements with the enemy. During the World War he served as second lieutenant of the 20th Cavalry and first lieutenant of the 78th Field Artillery. Discharged as first lieutenant Oct. 28, 1919, he re-enlisted the next day as first sergeant in his old regiment, the 13th Cavalry. First Sergeant De Swan is

a splendid soldier, a leader of men in every line of endeavor, an inspiration to all true Americans. First Sergeant De Swan takes with him in his retirement the best wishes of all officers and men of the 13th Cavalry with which he has served so faithfully and long."

ARMY AND NAVY OLYMPIC ATHLETES SAIL.

Navy Athletes on U.S.S. Frederick.

The U.S.S. Frederick, Comdr. C. B. Mayo, U.S.N., commanding, sailed from Newport, R.I., on July 26 for Antwerp with the representatives of the Navy who are to compete in the international Olympic games to be held at Antwerp in August and September. They include the following officers and men of the U.S.N., the U.S.N.R.F. and the U.S.M.C. who are entered in the various events, as follows:

Swimming—Lieut. M. C. McDermott, U.S.N.R.F.; Mdsn. C. S. Quinby, H. C. Fish, Guy Winkler, G. W. Bolling, C. D. Emory and C. R. Lamdin, Seamen G. K. Kane, J. K. Gillman, F. J. Kahle, U.S.N. Diving—Lieuts. F. A. Mullen and J. F. Dunn, U.S.N.R.F.; Mach. Mate R. H. Beauchamp, Seaman A. V. Kaehn, U.S.N. Boxing—Ensign E. E. Schell, Chief Gunner's Mate J. R. Grant, Mach. Mate C. M. Heinrichs, Seamen G. D. Etccl, J. A. Perry, W. V. Day, C. McMullen, F. A. Duarte, L. C. Wiles, E. Morgenweck, F. E. Heinrichs, W. M. Coulson, U.S.N.; Pvt. S. Muchic, U.S.M.C. Wrestling—Lieut. Comdr. P. V. H. Weems, Lieut. J. R. Redman, E. B. Rogers and V. H. Anderson, Ensigns D. V. Gallery and F. M. Maichle, Mdsn. E. E. Wilkie and O. R. Swigart, U.S.N.; Pts. W. J. Welch, C. Cornelius, U.S.M.C. Fencing—Ensigns E. G. Pullinwider, F. G. Cunningham, R. L. Bowman, G. C. Calman, C. J. Walker and E. P. Sherman, U.S.N. Track—Lieut. H. B. Liversedge (who also qualified in the shot-put), Mdsn. E. B. Curtis and V. O. Clapp (qualified for discus and pentathlon), U.S.N.; chief quartermaster, U.S.N.R.F.; Frank J. Shea, Seamen S. Copeda, D. A. Mullin, H. H. Paine, W. F. Dowmoy, C. C. Guthner, U.S.N.; and Pvt. L. E. Hellem, U.S.M.C. Navy first crew—Ensigns W. S. K. Trappell, manager; E. D. Graves, jr., captain; V. J. Jacomini, Mdsn. E. P. Moore, D. H. Johnston, A. R. Sanborn, W. C. Jordan, S. R. Clark, V. C. Gallagher, jr., C. W. King, U.S.N. Second crew—Ensigns L. Litchfield, jr., J. C. Reisinger and W. A. Wiedman, Mdsn. R. B. Rothwell, W. T. Lee, J. R. Howland, F. B. Wanslow, J. T. Renard, L. L. Richardson, E. R. Frawley, U.S.N. Four-oared crew—Mdsn. H. A. Bolles, B. L. Jackson, jr., R. D. Huntington and M. K. Kirkpatrick, U.S.N.

Army Teams on S.S. Matoika.

The Army's representatives sailed on the Princess Matoika from Hoboken, N.J., on July 26. They include the following: Pentathlon—Majors R. Sears, H. A. Rayner. Decathlon—Lieut. Gene Vidal. 56-pound weight throw—Lieut. E. R. Roberts. 500-meter run—Lieut. D. M. Scott. Boxing—Lieuts. S. Stewart and J. A. Cransten, Sergt. T. Schneider, Pts. J. Leaser, F. W. Colberg. Wrestling—Capt. A. M. Weyand and C. L. Brosius, Lieuts. A. R. Brian, H. J. Szymanski and T. R. Denny, Sergts. B. Olson, S. C. Field, J. Ksyzewski, R. Lindsey, W. Penn, Corps. J. A. Bond, B. Martin, S. Cranrose, Pts. F. H. Kirchman, P. Zanoline, L. A. Kelsey, L. Tucker, Mus. J. Winstan. Tug-of-war—Capt. C. L. Brosius, Lieut. T. R. Denny, Sergts. W. Penn, S. C. Field, J. Ksyzewski, R. Lindsey, E. C. Lindsey, Corp. S. Cranrose, Pts. L. Tucker, L. A. Kelsey, Mus. J. Winstan.

In addition the Army has thirty of its members already in Belgium to contend for honors on the seventh Olympiad. Eleven of the members of the rifle team, three of the pistol team, and four of the fencing team, wear the Army uniform. The American riding team of eight is an Army unit, as is the polo team of four, the latter being the crack polo players of the American Forces in Germany. The Army men already in Belgium are: Riding team—Col. W. C. Short, Majors Berkeley T. Merchant, Isaac S. Martin, John C. Barry, William W. West, Capt. Harry D. Chamberlin, Sloan Doak, all Cavalry; and Vincent P. Erwin, Field Art. Rifle team—Majors George C. Shaw, I. G. Dept., W. P. Wheeler, Elmer C. Lindroth, Capt. William F. Leushner, Arthur D. Rothrock, Inf.; Capt. Fred S. Jird, Q.M.C.; Lieuts. Thomas G. Brown, Perry S. Schofield, Lloyd S. Spooner, Sergt. Dennis Fenton, Inf.; Sergt. Harry I. Adams, Cav. Pistol team—Major Oliver F. Snyder, retired; Lieut. Louis J. Harant, Inf.; Master Electn. Michael Kelly. Polo team—Lieut. Col. Nelson E. Margetts, Field Art.; Capt. Joseph S. Tate, Terry de la M. Allen, Cav., and A. R. Harris, Field Art. Fencing team—Major Francis W. Honeycutt, Field Art., Robert Sears, Inf., Harold M. Rayner and Sergt. John W. Diamond, Cav.

Army Olympic Polo Team Beaten by Spaniards.

The Army polo team representing the United States in the Olympic games was beaten by the Spanish team by a score of 13 to 3 at the opening game of the series at Ostend, Belgium, on July 25. The game was played at the Polo Club grounds adjoining the race track at Ostend and was witnessed by a large and fashionable crowd, according to an Associated Press dispatch. The Spanish team took the aggressive from the start and owing to the superiority of their mounts, which were polo ponies of the highest class, were able to outstride their American opponents. The Army officers scored in the second, fourth and sixth of the seven periods played and the final period Captain Harris was the victim of a spill which knocked him out for a minute or two. This defeat put the American Army team out of the running for first place, but through the operation of the elimination system they have a chance at second place. The Army team played with Capt. A. R. Harris at No. 1; Capt. Terry de la M. Allen, No. 2; Col. John C. Montgomery, No. 3; and Col. N. E. Margetts, back.

Navy Crew Wins Olympic Games Tryout.

By winning the Senior Eight, Championship, at the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on Lake Quinsigamond, Mass., on July 25, the first crew of the U.S. Naval Academy not only won the national championship for 1920, but also the right to represent the United States in the rowing races at the Olympic games. In addition to this the Navy crew broke a tie for the intercollegiate championship for the year since Syracuse beat the midshipmen at Annapolis and the Navy beat them in turn at the American Henley. The midshipmen led the crew from Syracuse University in a stirring struggle of a mile and a quarter in the fine time of six minutes forty seconds. The Duluth Boat Club's first crew was third and the Navy's second crew fourth. Duluth's second eight and the Norton Boat Club of the city followed in the order named. The Navy won with only seven feet of open water between the stern of their shell and the bow of Syracuse's boat. After

a slow start the Navy coxswain, Clark, sent up its stroke from 34 to 36 and at the end of the half-mile had passed Duluth and Syracuse. Again the stroke was put up two notches higher and the Navy was rowing 38 to the minute when the boat passed the mile mark with Syracuse in second place. In the last 200 yards the Navy slowed down to 32 strokes to the minute. The Navy's time was the fastest ever rowed over the mile and a quarter course at Lake Quinsigamond, but did not equal the association record for the event. The first Navy crew was made up of Jacomini, Graves, Jordan, Moore, Sanborn, Johnston, Gallagher and King with Clark as coxswain.

Secretary Daniels Congratulates Crew.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on July 25 sent the following congratulatory message to the Navy Academy midshipmen upon their victory over the collegiate contenders on the previous day: "Please extend my heartiest congratulations to your midshipmen boat crew for the success yesterday when they won the rowing championship of the United States, and say to them that I have every confidence in their success at Antwerp, and that they will reflect great credit on the U.S. Navy." Attached to the message, which was forwarded to the U.S.S. Frederick by radio on July 28, was the following open message from the Navy Department: "The whole Navy adds its congratulations and expects to see you add to your laurels by bringing home the rowing championship of the world."

Army Polo Team Defeats Belgians.

The American Army polo team on July 28 defeated the Belgian team at Ostend by a score of 13 to 3 in the Olympic tryouts, thus defeating the Belgians by a greater score than did the British army team on July 26. The American line-up was: Cols. Nelson E. Margetts, John C. Montgomery and Capt. Terry de la M. Allen and Arthur R. Harris.

PAY DECISIONS UNDER NEW PAY BILL.

Secretary of War Submits Additional Questions.

Since the Comptroller of the Treasury gave the series of decisions regarding points raised in the Army over new problems raised by the passage of the Pay Increase act of May 18, 1920 (which decisions were printed in our issue of June 5, page 1242) more questions have arisen that were submitted to the Comptroller by the Secretary of War on June 26 and are answered under date of July 21. The first of these questions, it may be noted, concerns Army officers holding the rating of junior military aviator which was discussed in an article on "Pay of Army Aviators," published in our issue of June 26, page 1332.

Additional Compensation for Junior Military Aviator.

Question: "In the case of an officer holding the rating of junior military aviator, is the additional compensation provided by Section 1 of the act approved May 18, 1920, applicable to the commissioned grade of such officer or to the higher rank provided by the act of June 3, 1916?"

To this the Comptroller replies: "In the case of an officer holding the rating of junior military aviator or military aviator, the additional compensation provided by Section 1 of the act of May 18, 1920, is applicable to the commissioned grade of such officer. Such temporary additional compensation under Section 1 is a bonus. If his commission is that of captain the officer will be entitled to receive in addition to all pay and allowances otherwise allowed by law a bonus of \$60 per month as captain (not \$70 per month as major)."

No Bonus for Retired Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels.

Question: "In the case of a retired officer of the grade of colonel or lieutenant colonel detailed for duty as professor or assistant professor of military science and tactics at any institution maintaining one or more units of the R.O.T.C., is the additional compensation under Section 1 of the act payable at the rate provided for his commissioned grade of colonel or lieutenant colonel, or at the rate provided for the grade of major?"

The Comptroller's decision is: "A colonel and a lieutenant colonel on the retired list are entitled to three-fourths of the pay of a colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively, on the active list and while on inactive duty are not entitled to any part of the bonus of \$600 per annum. . . . An officer on the retired list of the grade of colonel or lieutenant colonel detailed in time of war for the duty described in Section 2 of the act of April 17, 1918 [detail to duty as professor of military science and tactics], shall receive the same pay and allowances as a retired major would receive under like detail." Under the provisions of said section a retired major so detailed shall receive the full pay and allowances of a major on the active list, which, beginning with Jan. 1, 1920, includes the bonus at the rate of \$840 per annum. The commission as colonel or lieutenant colonel on the retired list does not operate to give such officer any right to the bonus of a colonel or a lieutenant colonel."

Pay on Advancement by Seniority.

Question: "In the case of an officer of the Regular Army promoted to the grade of a lieutenant colonel effective from date of vacancy, notification of such promotion having been received at a later date, is such officer entitled to the additional compensation as a major for the period subsequent to date of vacancy and prior to date of receipt of notification of promotion?"

In advancement by seniority to a vacancy the officer is entitled to pay, etc., the Comptroller states, as of the higher grade from date of the vacancy to which appointed, and if such vacancy occurred on or after Jan. 1, 1920, the bonus under Section 1 for the grade to which promoted is payable from date of vacancy. Promotion by selection in the Army is an appointment to a new office and pay of the higher grade is due from date of acceptance only.

Contract Surgeons and Full Time.

Question: "Is a contract surgeon, employed under a special contract as defined by Paragraph 54, Manual for the Medical Department, regarded as serving full time within the meaning of Section 1 of the act?"

To this the Comptroller replies: "The last proviso of Section 1 of the act of May 18, 1920, is not applicable to any contract surgeon of the Army who is not 'serving full time.' If a case arises in which the disbursing officer is unable to determine whether or not the contract surgeon is 'serving full time' within the meaning of the law authorizing the payment of the pay of a second lieutenant (which includes a bonus at the rate of \$420 per annum commencing Jan. 1, 1920) to a contract surgeon serving full time, he has the right to submit such case with a properly prepared voucher and a

full statement of facts to this office for a decision in advance of payment of the voucher."

Contract Surgeons and Longevity Pay.

Question: "Is a contract surgeon serving full time entitled to count service as such from and after June 3, 1916, for purposes of longevity pay accruing from and after May 18, 1920?"

The Comptroller's decision is: "A contract surgeon is not entitled to longevity pay which (so far as it relates to the Army) is an additional allowance of pay to commissioned officers of the Army for length of service. The act of May 18, 1920, which provides 'that contract surgeons of the Army serving full time shall receive the pay of a second lieutenant,' does not authorize the inclusion of longevity pay. If the contract surgeon receives an appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army, in computing his pay as a commissioned officer for service on and after May 18, 1920, but not prior to date of acceptance of his commission, he is entitled under the provisions of Section 11 of the act of May 18, 1920, to count for longevity increase of pay his prior service rendered on or after June 3, 1916, as a contract surgeon in the Army."

No Increase of Pay for Flying Cadets.

Question: "Is the increase of pay provided by Section 4 of the act of May 18, 1920, applicable to enlisted flying cadets, Air Service, authorized by the act of July 11, 1919?"

The Comptroller's decision reads: "Under the provisions of the act of July 11, 1919, the base pay of an aviation student enlisted in or appointed to the grade of flying cadet is \$75 per month, including extra pay for flying risk as provided by law. His ration allowance shall not exceed \$1 per day, and his other allowances shall be those of a private, first class, Air Service. By the act of June 4, 1920, the monthly base pay, effective on July 1, 1920, of each of the seven grades of enlisted men is established, that of the highest grade being \$74 (which is \$1 per month less than the base pay of a flying cadet prescribed by the act of July 11, 1919). In view of the fact that Congress has declared that nothing in the act of June 4, 1920, shall be construed as amending existing provisions of law relating to flying cadets, and the further fact that it is not clear they are embraced in the phrase 'enlisted men of the Army,' as used in Section 4 of the act of May 18, 1920, your question is answered in the negative."

Commutation of Original Ration.

Question: "In the case of a non-commissioned officer of the grade of color sergeant or above who under regulation above quoted is authorized to mess separately, will the additional ration under Section 5, act of May 18, 1920, be commuted at the rate prescribed in that section, or may same be paid to the organization commander at the same rate and under same regulations as for the original ration, viz., actual money value of the ration at the station for the period involved plus ten per cent.?"

The Comptroller states: "This is a matter for the determination of the President under authority given him in Section 5 of the act of May 18, 1920. It has been decided by this office that the clause in Section 5 of the act of May 18, 1920, authorizing an additional ration or commutation thereof is effective from May 18, 1920, the additional ration being an allowance and not one of the increases of pay effective from Jan. 1, 1920."

Rate of Pay on Death.

Under the provisions of the act of Dec. 17, 1919, providing for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct, the Secretary of War asks: "Should the increases in pay authorized by the act of May 18, 1920, be included in computing an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death?"

The Comptroller's decision is: "The Quartermaster General of the Army will first ascertain the rate of pay the decedent was entitled to receive on the day of his death, then pay to the widow, or if there be no widow to the child or children, or if there be no widow or child, to any other dependent relative of such deceased officer or enlisted man previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at such rate. If the date of death occurred on or after May 18, 1920, or shall hereafter occur, the increases in pay authorized by the act of May 18, 1920, should be included in computing said six months' gratuity."

Increase of Pay and Death Gratuity.

Question: "If the question next above is answered in the affirmative, should the increases in pay authorized by the act of May 18, 1920, enter into the computation of the 'six months' pay' in the case of an officer or enlisted man who died during the period Jan. 1 to May 17, 1920, inclusive?"

This is answered in the negative. The terms of Section 9 of the act of May 18, 1920, are such as to preclude payment of the increases in the case of any officer who was not in the Service on May 18, 1920.

Calculating Courts-Martial Fees.

Question: "The method of calculating court-martial forfeitures is prescribed by Paragraph 1270½, Army Regulations, as amended by C.A.R. No. 67, Jan. 31, 1918. In construing this regulation the Comptroller in his decision of April 23, 1918 (24 Comp. 622), held that 'the rate of a soldier's pay during the period, over which the forfeiture is actually applied will govern the rate of the forfeiture.' Is the increased pay provided by Section 4, act of May 18, 1920, subject to court-martial forfeitures? If so, should a forfeiture covering any period between Jan. 1 and May 17, 1920, inclusive, already satisfied, be reopened in connection with payment of increased pay for period covered by the forfeiture? Example: (June, 1920, pay roll) Sergeant S., Inf., first enlistment period, last paid to May 31, 1920; due soldier increased pay under act of May 18, 1920, for period Jan. 1 to May 31, 1920, not paid on previous rolls; sentenced to forfeit one-half of his pay per month for three months, G.O.M. order dated April 15, 1920—\$19 per month already deducted on pay rolls for April and May, 1920. (a) Should \$22.80 or \$19 be deducted for the month of June on account of G.O.M. sentence dated April 15, 1920? (b) Should the settled forfeitures for April and May be reopened and an additional amount of \$3.80 for each of those months collected from the soldier on June pay roll?"

As to forfeitures of pay by court-martial sentence, see 26 Comp., Dec. 13; Paragraph 1836, Q.M. Corps Manual, 1916, and Digest Second Comp., Dec., vol. 2, Section 373. In the example given where the soldier on April 15, 1920, was sentenced to forfeit one-half of his pay per month for three months, the forfeiture began on April 1, 1920 (being the date from which pay accrued

since the payment to him up to and including March 31, 1920), and ended June 30, 1920. Under decisions now in force the rate of the soldier's pay during the period over which the forfeiture is actually applied will govern the rate of the forfeiture. Inasmuch as during the period from April 1 to June 30, 1920, he was a sergeant entitled to the twenty per cent. increase of pay under the act of May 18, 1920, in computing the one-half pay forfeited one-half of the twenty per cent. increase should be included.

Transportation for Dependents.

Question: "It has developed that in many instances officers and non-commissioned officers having dependents performed travel involving permanent change of station without knowledge of the benefits conferred by Section 12 [of the act of May 18, 1920, providing transportation for dependents]; others having applied for transportation for dependents were deprived of such transportation due to non-receipt by the transportation officer of the instructions relating to the subject; a third class included those dependents located at a place other than the officer's or non-commissioned officer's old station, who, prior to receipt of Government transportation request, proceeded to new station, request being returned for cancellation when received at new station. Each of the three conditions set forth necessitated expenditures from personal funds covering entire cost of travel of the dependents, which circumstance gives rise to the following questions: May reimbursement be made under the provisions of Section 12 and within the restrictions of Paragraphs 115½ and 1128, Army Regulation, for the cost of travel by the shortest usually traveled route, including parlor car and sleeping car accommodations, from old to new station for the wife or dependent child or children? If reimbursement is authorized, may same be paid at the commercial rate if such rate was actually paid by dependents, or at the actual cost to the Government? If authorized at the commercial rate, may such reimbursement include any amount paid on account of war tax? If reimbursement is authorized, what conditions are required with respect to availability of Government transports to or from stations beyond the continental limits of the United States in order that such reimbursement may be made for travel by commercial steamer? In the event that transportation by Government transport is not available, may reimbursement be made for the cost of transportation by commercial steamer, when such transportation includes meals, and if so authorized, what rate, if any, should be deducted on account of such meals?"

The decision is: "Your Circular Order No. 189, dated May 20, 1920, adding to the Army Regulations Paragraph 1115½ and amending Paragraph 1128, are in conformity with Section 12 of the act of May 18, 1920. As to reimbursement mentioned in your questions, the same should be made to those entitled thereto in a sum not exceeding what it would have cost the Government to furnish the transportation."

ORIGINAL ENLISTMENT AND RE-ENLISTMENT.

Signification of These Terms Defined by Comptroller.

The Chief of Finance submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury for decision eight questions as to the signification, application and relation to other laws, of the terms "original enlistment" and "re-enlistment" as used in Section 27 of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920. The questions and answers follow. The questions:

(a) Is consideration to be given to prior military service, other than Regular Army service, in determining what constitutes an original enlistment or re-enlistment in the Regular Army under the provisions of Section 27?

(b) In the case of a soldier enlisted on or after June 4, 1920, for a period of three years, who served during the emergency under an enlistment in the Regular Army, National Guard, or National Army, effected subsequent to April 1, 1917, and prior to Feb. 28, 1919: what is the status of such soldier with reference to terms "original enlistment" and "re-enlistment" as used in Section 27 of the act?

(c) If the provisions of Section 27 are restricted to the Regular Army with respect to prior service, is the term "original enlistment" applicable to men who have had previous service in the Regular Army, such men having been previously discharged by reason of physical disability, purchase, dependency, or other cause, prior to expiration of term of such enlistment?

(d) Does the term "re-enlistment" impose any restrictions as to a minimum period of time served in a prior enlistment, or any maximum period of time between enlistments, or is it required that a soldier shall have completed the full period of active service prescribed under former contract with a further requirement that the re-enlistment be effected within three months from date of last discharge?

(e) In the case of a soldier enlisted in the Regular Army subsequent to Feb. 28, 1919, and prior to June 4, 1920, who would otherwise be entitled to the three months' bonus provided by the Act of May 11, 1908, upon completion of three of four years' active service subsequent to June 4, 1920, under decision of the Comptroller of March 5, 1920, does Section 27 operate to deprive such soldier of such bonus?

(f) In the case of a soldier voluntarily enlisting in the Regular Army for a period of one year under the Act of Feb. 28, 1919, and discharged upon expiration of such enlistment, is such soldier entitled to the enlistment allowance upon re-enlistment on or after June 4, 1920?

(g) In the case of an enlisted man voluntarily re-enlisted under the Act of Feb. 28, 1919, whose right to the bonus of three months' pay provided by the Act of May 11, 1908, was established prior to June 4, 1920, under Comptroller's decision of March 5, 1920, and whose discharge was effected subsequent to June 4, 1920, will such enlisted man again be entitled to the enlistment allowance upon re-enlistment?

Example: Private A enlisted in the Regular Army May 1, 1917, discharged May 31, 1919; re-enlisted in the Regular Army June 11, 1919, for a period of one year; soldier's grade May 10, 1920, private first class (first enlistment period); paid \$99 bonus, Act of May 11, 1908, on May, 1920, payable in accordance with the terms of Comptroller's decision of March 5, 1920; discharged June 10, 1920, re-enlisted June 11, 1920. Is such soldier entitled to the enlistment allowance provided by Section 27 of the act approved June 4, 1920?

(h) In the case of a soldier enlisting in the Regular Army for a period of three years under the Act of June 4, 1920, who may be discharged prior to expiration of term of service and later re-enlisted in the Regular Army: will such soldier be entitled to the enlistment allowance upon re-enlistment?

The Comptroller's Answers.

Questions (a), (b), (c) and (d) are answered by stating the following simple rule for determining what constitutes an "original enlistment" and a "re-enlistment" in the Regular Army under the provisions of Section 27 of the act of June 4, 1920:

If prior to June 4, 1920, the applicant for enlistment by continuous service in the Army of the United States had completed an enlistment period of not less than three years, or had completed an enlistment for the period of one year made under the act of Feb. 28, 1919, his enlistment under Section 27 would be a "re-enlistment" in the Regular Army; but if he had not completed an enlistment period of not less than three years, or had not completed an enlistment for the period of one year made under the act of Feb. 28, 1919, his enlistment under Sec-

tion 27 would be an "original enlistment" in the Regular Army within the meaning of said section. For definition of the term "the Army of the United States" as here used, see Section 1 of the act of June 3, 1910. Questions (f) and (g) are answered in the affirmative. Questions (e) and (h) relate to the future and will be answered when specific cases arise and are submitted with a full statement of facts as to service.

NAVY MEDICAL AND DENTAL AFFAIRS.

Transfer from Temporary to Permanent Rank.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, will issue a circular letter informing the Service with respect to the transfer of temporary medical and dental officers of the Navy and medical and dental officers of the Naval Reserve Force to permanent rank in the Medical Corps of the Navy. The letter calls attention to the personnel provision of the Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, whereby officers holding temporary commissioned and warrant ranks in the Navy and members of the N.R.F. of commissioned and warrant ranks are made eligible for transfer to and appointment in the permanent grades or ranks of the Navy for which they may be found qualified, not above that held by them on the date of transfer, and also not higher than the rank of lieutenant. Such transfers and appointments shall not exceed a total of 1,200 commissioned officers in the line, of which number 500 may be appointed from class five, Naval Reserve Flying Corps, with proportionate number in all staff corps as now authorized by law, except that the Medical, Dental and Supply Corps shall be entitled to such additional numbers as are necessary to make up their full quota as now authorized by law.

In addition, commissioned warrant officers of more than fifteen years' service since date of warrant or of first appointment; as paymaster's clerk, pharmacist or mate, who have creditably served in the war in temporary commissioned ranks or grades in the Regular Navy, shall be appointed to a permanent rank or grade for which qualified as shown by their records of service, not above temporary rank or grade held by them at the time of transfer. Officers so transferred shall take rank in accordance with precedence while holding temporary rank; they take precedence with each other and with other officers in the Navy in such order as may be recommended by a board and approved by the Secretary. No transfers shall be to a higher rank than lieutenant in the Navy. Officers so appointed shall, if they thereafter fail professionally on examination for promotion, revert to permanent warrant or permanent commissioned warrant status. They shall be not more than thirty-five years of age when so appointed to the line, Construction Corps or Supply Corps, and not more than forty-three years when so appointed to the Corps of Chaplains, or to the Medical, Dental or Civil Engineering Corps; age limits shall be increased in the case of officers who have rendered prior service as paymaster's clerks or as mates, or as warrant or commissioned officers in the Naval Service, to the extent of all prior naval service; officers originally appointed to the Dental Corps above age limits shall be eligible for appointment and promotion irrespective of age.

Procedure of Transfer.

Those eligible candidates who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded will at once communicate with the president of the Board of Medical Examiners and Naval Examining Board nearest their home, if on the inactive list, requesting that a date be set for appearance before the boards. Examining boards will be convened at the following stations: Naval hospitals at Portsmouth, N.H.; Newport, R.I.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; League Island, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Great Lakes, Ill.; Fort Lyon, Colo.; Puget Sound, Wash.; Mare Island, Calif., and San Diego, Calif., and Naval Medical School, Washington D.C. When the candidate reports for examination he will present form of application, made out in all details, which will in itself constitute his authority to appear for examination. The Navy Department does not issue orders authorizing travel or expenses incident to the appearance of candidates who are on the inactive list.

All eligible candidates who have had a minimum of one year's consecutive active service will, if they so elect, fill out the form requesting that their professional qualifications be adjudged by their service records. Those of less service will be examined by the local Naval Examining Board upon the subjects of general medicine, general surgery, hygiene and sanitation, in the case of Medical officers. Dental officers will be examined in dental materia medica and therapeutics, anatomy, oral surgery and dental bacteriology and pathology. If eligible for lieutenant in either the Medical or Dental Corps, Naval Regulations and the Manual for the Medical Department will also be included. If candidate requests examination based upon his record the board will forward their report together with the candidate's application direct to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. If the candidate is found physically qualified the proceedings of the board, together with service record, will be laid before the special Naval Examining Board convened for the purpose. If found physically disqualified, the proceedings will be discontinued and the candidate considered to be disqualified for transfer.

When the candidate is to be examined by the local board, examination will immediately follow the physical examination. If found physically disqualified, and the Board of Medical Examiners recommends a waiver, he may proceed with the professional examination, if he so desires. He should, however, understand that final action, in the event that he successfully passes the professional examination, depends upon the action of the Navy Department in considering granting a waiver. The boards must specifically state whether or not the candidate is found qualified for the rank for which he is eligible, and if not qualified for that rank, that he is qualified for the lower rank, or for none, as the case may be.

All candidates found qualified will be immediately commissioned in the rank for which they are found qualified, but the question of their precedence in rank will be determined by a board convened for that purpose, upon approval of the Secretary.

In the case of officers on active duty, application will be made direct to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, instead of to the Naval Examining Board, when the necessary authority will be issued by the Navy Department to the officer concerned to appear for examination. It is particularly directed that all eligible officers of the Medical and Dental Corps inform the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery without delay of their intentions in relation to transferring to the Regular Service. There are 570 vacancies in the Medical Corps and 75 vacancies in the

Dental Corps which will be filled as rapidly as candidates apply and are found qualified.

BENEFITS OF NAVY ENLISTMENT.

In connection with the recruiting service of the Navy the problem of re-enlistments is of vital importance, not alone to the Naval Establishment, but to the enlisted men themselves. An analysis of the new Navy Pay bill has been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Henry B. Wilson, by the Bureau of Navigation, in which is set forth the beneficial features of the new bill which are particularly applicable to the man who has finished a term of enlistment, and who is doubtful whether to re-enlist. In the following extracts from the letter in question, it is clearly shown that a man who decides to make service in the Navy his life's work is in ninety cases out of a hundred better off than the average American.

The recruiting problem, the letter states, divides naturally into two cases: Re-enlistments within four months (continuous service time allowance); and return to the Navy after four months have expired (or under the special provisions of the new pay bill expiring Nov. 16, 1920). The active service can solve both by thoroughly indoctrinating the men already in the Navy with a conviction of the full advantages of the Navy as a life's work. The passage of the Navy Pay bill has made the inactive duty pay of the Fleet Naval Reserve a powerful agent with which to secure this necessary conviction.

Officers should study the pay tables and impress upon enlisted men that during their active service they earn the money which is paid to them in the form of inactive duty and retired pay, after 10, 20 or 30 years' service, savings which are just as real as the cash received from the supply officer. We should impress upon the man in the Navy that his full remuneration is given to him in three parts: Cash per month, spending money; food and lodging, living expenses; inactive duty or retired pay, savings. A table is given showing pay a man would receive who serves an average of two years in each rating. His average cash pay for sixteen years' service is \$105 per month; his board and lodging can be conservatively estimated as worth \$30 per month; and the inactive duty pay to which he becomes entitled at \$135 per month. This makes a full remuneration equal to \$270 per month; \$3,240 per year, or \$12.23 per day. The estimated value of the right to inactive duty pay is based on enlistment in the Navy at eighteen, service of sixteen years, transfer then to inactive duty in the Fleet Naval Reserve, and living to sixty-five years—an age estimate under the average of insurance tables. On this basis a man earns his right to collect \$25,927.32 by serving sixteen years in the active Navy; one-sixteenth of it each year, \$1,620.44; one-twelfth of \$1,620.44 each month, or \$135 a month. The recruit not only gets a job paying the equivalent of \$12.23 per working day but also one which carries casualty, medical and dental insurance and also the assurance that he will be compelled to save enough money so that at the end of the sixteen-year job he will have an income of \$61.06 per month for the first fourteen years and then an income of \$76.81 per month for the remainder of his life.

The advantages gained by the man who enlists in the Navy are summed up as follows: He makes sure that he will be free from the fear of poverty; that he will have an income for life; that at 35 years of age he is better off than 80 per cent. of men still alive; that at 45 years of age he is better off than 95 per cent. of men still alive; that at 55 years of age he is better off than 95 per cent. of men still alive; that at 65 years of age he is better off than 92 per cent. of men still alive. The percentages, it is stated, are based on data from insurance tables, etc.; which also indicate that 85 per cent. of men still alive at 65 years of age live on some form of charity.

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Rear Admiral Shoemaker hoisted his flag on U.S.S. Seattle and assumed command of Cruiser Squadron Two July 17, 1920.

Capt. Frank K. Hill, U.S.N., is detached as naval attaché, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and is ordered to duty at the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

Capt. Edward McCauley, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the U.S.S. Huntington and ordered to command the U.S.S. Baltimore and Pacific Mine Detachment.

Condor. Arthur L. Bristol, U.S.N., is detached from command of the U.S.S. Breckinridge and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the U.S.S. William B. Preston and to command when commissioned.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Acrological Equipment for Pearl Harbor.

A complete set of acrological equipment for a naval air detachment is being assembled at the naval aircraft factory to be shipped to the naval air station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Hangar Storehouse Burned Down.

A dispatch to the Navy Department from Charleston, S.C., states that a fire occurred July 24 totally destroying hangar storehouse 71-A and its contents. The estimated loss is \$1,000. Adjoining buildings were damaged.

Changes in Uniform Regulations, U.S. Navy, 1913.

The following changes in uniforms for officers of the Navy approved in Changes No. 29: In Par. 11 (c) of Changes in Uniform Regulations, U.S.N., 1913, No. 28, strike out words "with outer star one inch from end of shoulder mark" and substitute therefor the words "with outer star three-quarters of an inch from end of shoulder mark." This information is furnished to the Service in advance of the regular printed "Change in Uniform Regulations, U.S.N."

U.S.S. Iowa to be Target for Atlantic Fleet.

The U.S.S. Iowa, one of the best known ships of the Navy a few years ago, and at one time the flagship of the late Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., which fought at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, is at the League Island Navy Yard being stripped of her guns and all other necessary equipment in preparation for her being used as a target in Chesapeake Bay later in the summer by ships of the Atlantic Fleet. The experiment which is to be applied to the old ship will be unique. With two of her present coal burning boilers replaced by oil burners the ship is to get under way, after which all hands will leave her. Her movements are to be controlled by

radio, probably from seaplanes. Smoke screens will be thrown around the ship and other conditions produced as nearly as possible resembling those which prevail in time of battle. Her course will be changed from time to time and firing suspended in order that the ship may be boarded and the result of the target practice and general effect of the fire from other ships noted for future consideration. The U.S.S. Ohio is reported also to have been turned over to the Bureau of Steam Engineering for purposes of experiment in radio control.

Navy's Efficient Fish Patrols.

The commanding officer of the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va., reports that daily fish patrols have been recently carried out at the station with effective results. On the patrol of July 12 a seaplane located large quantities of fish fifteen miles north of Hog Island, but no boats were in that vicinity. Fishing vessels were notified, however, and on the patrol next day the plane proceeded to the locality where the fish had been found and discovered that several vessels had loaded there, and that other boats which had not reached the locality on the previous day were then engaged in taking fish. The manager of a local fishing concern stated that more fish were caught in these two days than had been caught in a corresponding length of time in recent years.

Two Navy Destroyers Launched.

Two Navy launchings took place on July 29. One was at the Cramp shipyards, on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia, when the U.S.S. destroyer Edsall went overboard. The Edsall is named after N. E. Edsall, a member of the crew of the U.S.S. Philadelphia, who was killed by a warring faction of Samoan natives near Apia, Samoa, in 1899, in a battle in which Lieut. P. E. Lansdale, U.S.N., and a number of other members of the ship's company were killed. Mrs. Bessie Edsall Bracey, of Sheridan, Mich., was the sponsor. The other craft was the Sturtevant, named after Ensign A. D. Sturtevant, U.S.N., the first American naval aviator killed in the World War. She was launched at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J. The vessel was christened by Mrs. Curtis Ripley Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., a sister of Ensign Sturtevant.

Convoy of Former German Warships.

It was announced on July 29 that the five former German warships allocated to the United States, which are coming to this country manned by American crews, are scheduled to arrive at New York on Aug. 7. The Ostfriesland and Frankfurt, two of the five, are proceeding from Ponta Delgada, Azores, under their own steam. The others, the destroyers S-132, V-43 and C-102, are being towed in by mine sweepers. The American escort, in command of Capt. John G. Church, U.S.N., consists of the U.S.S. Hancock and U.S. mine sweepers Rail, Redwing and Falcon. The convoy sailed from Brest, France, on July 13 and were originally due to arrive in New York on Aug. 3. They sailed from Ponta Delgada July 27.

Naval Reserves in Washington Hold Drill.

Naval Reservists of the District of Columbia held their first drill of the season on July 27. Officers and enlisted men of the three divisions were assigned their respective ratings and went through a course of instruction under the division commanders. Night practice drills will be held Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the armory.

Ratings for Recruits with High School Education.

The Navy Department, through the Bureau of Navigation, Recruiting Section, has made a new ruling with regard to the enlistment of certain young men with two years' high school education or its equivalent. Such young men who are found physically qualified will be enlisted with the rating of seaman for duty and instruction as electricians (general), with previous electrical knowledge or experience.

Court-Martial of Lieut. Frank Lamb, U.S.N.R.F. Ends.

Following the acquittal of Lieut. Winsor H. Cushing, U.S.N.R.F., by a G.C.M. at the New York Navy Yard on July 14 of the charge of bringing liquor in a naval seaplane from Bimini, Bahamas, to Miami, Fla., while on duty at the Naval Air Station at Key West, Lieut. Frank Lamb, U.S.N.R.F., was tried before a G.C.M. on the same charge, beginning on July 21 at the New York Yard. At Lieutenant Cushing's trial it was brought out that he and Lieutenant Lamb threw 144 bottles overboard off the beach at Miami at the command of a superior officer, but that he (Cushing) did not know what the bottles contained. Lieutenant Cushing was the first witness at the opening of the trial of Lieutenant Lamb and stated he knew the suspected bottles were "alien," inasmuch as only water bottles are permitted in an airplane. He said he could not swear what was contained in the bottles. The court-martial adjourned on July 26 without announcing its verdict. Secretary Daniels will review the findings before they are made public. A press message from Jacksonville, Fla., dated July 27, says that the Federal Grand Jury has returned indictments against Lieutenants Cushing and Lamb on charges of smuggling and of violating the Internal Revenue laws and the Volstead prohibition enforcement act. The officers are charged specifically with having brought alcoholic liquors from Bimini to Key West in April.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

First Lieut. T. W. Wagoner, now at the naval hospital at Washington, D.C., has been ordered to appear before a retiring board at Washington to determine his physical fitness for further duty in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Felix Beauchamp has been ordered to appear before a retiring board at San Diego, Calif., to determine his physical fitness for further duty in the Marine Corps.

Major Dwight F. Smith was retired from active duty on July 18 by reason of disability incurred in line of duty. This retirement promoted Capt. Fred S. N. Erskine to the rank of major, dating from July 19.

Marine Corps Infantry School.

The Marine Corps Infantry School for field officers at Quantico will open about Sept. 1. A tentative list of officers who have been recommended for the course of studies at this school and who will in all probability be ordered there follows: Majors John R. Henley, Calvin B. Matthews, John Potts, Henry S. Green, William W. Buckley, Ross S. Kingsbury, Lieut. Col. Rush R. Wallace, Majors Sidney N. Raynor, Harry W. Weitzel, William M. Small, John Dixon, Frederick A. Gardener, Leon W. Hoyt, William T. Hoadley, Chester L. Gawne, Charles F. Williams, Frederick R. Hoyt, Capt. James T. Reid, Tracy G. Hunter, Harry L. Smith, Majors Je-

seph D. Murray, Elias R. Beadle, Allen E. Simon, Capt. Lyle H. Miller, Marion B. Humphrey, Samuel P. Budd.

Marine Corps Team for National Matches.

Orders have been issued to Major Calvin B. Matthews, U.S.M.C., in charge of the Marine Corps rifle and pistol team at Wakefield, Mass., to proceed with his team of twelve officers and fifty-five enlisted men to Camp Perry, Ohio, to engage in the National Rifle Matches. The team will leave Wakefield on July 31 and is due to arrive at Camp Perry Aug. 1, after which the final team will be selected to compete for the National Team Trophy and the National Individual Trophy. The team trophy has been won by the Marine Corps for the last two seasons. Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., in charge of the Marine Corps small arms practice, will visit Camp Perry during the match.

Captain Williams Acting Aviation Chief.

Capt. Robert E. Williams, U.S.M.C., who made an enviable record with the Northern Bombing Group in the war, is now assistant to Major A. A. Cunningham in the Office of Marine Aviation at headquarters in Washington. Captain Williams is acting Chief of Aviation in the absence of Major Cunningham.

New Recruiting District in New Jersey.

A new Marine Corps recruiting district has been formed in New Jersey, with headquarters at Newark, and the office will open Aug. 1 with Capt. B. M. Coffenberg, now on recruiting duty at Baltimore, Md., in command. The district includes Trenton and all of the state north of that city. Recruiting matters covering New Jersey which have heretofore been handled by the recruiting personnel at New York will be routed to the Newark office, relieving the pressure at New York and expediting the work of the Service.

Marine Corps Memorial Statue Arrives.

The bronze statue "Crusading for the Right" which recently arrived from France was placed at the National Museum at Washington, D.C., on July 29, to be unveiled later with appropriate ceremonies.

Aviation Force Photographing Haiti's Coast Line.

The present strength of the Marine Corps aviation force in Haiti is ten officers and ninety-nine enlisted men, and the organization, Squadron E, is engaged with Squadron D, of Santo Domingo, comprising eight officers and eighty-four men, in making a photographic survey of the entire coast line of the island of Haiti, under the direction of the interior department of the U.S. Military Government of the island. Several officers who have completed the course in aviation at the Quantico Marine Air Station will be sent to Haiti at an early date to assist in this work.

RETAINER PAY OF RE-ENROLLED N.R.F. OFFICERS.

A man who enrolled in the Naval Militia, April 18, 1917, was transferred to the N.R.F. on July 1, 1918, and automatically confirmed in the rating of chief machinist's mate, and was promoted to the provisional rank of ensign, Dec. 10, 1918. He continued to receive retainer pay after his promotion to the provisional rank of ensign commuted on the basis of his confirmed rating of chief machinist's mate, and when his enrollment expired April 17, 1920, he was re-enrolled May 20, 1920, in Class 2, N.R.F., as a provisional ensign, executing the oath and acceptance of his office on the same date. After stating these circumstances the Navy Allotment Office asks: To what retainer pay is this officer entitled for the period of this enrollment? Should he receive \$12 per annum, computed on the basis of his provisional rank of ensign, or is he considered as also automatically re-enrolled in his confirmed rating of chief machinist's mate? Should you decide that he is entitled to retainer pay at the rate of \$12 per annum, is it possible for him to re-enroll in his confirmed rating of chief machinist's mate, and receive retainer pay based upon that confirmed rating from the date of such re-enrollment? The Comptroller states that "since there is no express authority of law for automatically continuing a member's confirmed rank or rating from one enrollment to another, I am of opinion that unless again appointed in his former confirmed rank or rating, a member is not entitled to retainer pay based on such confirmed rank or rating. It has been held by the Comptroller "that former officers and midshipmen of the Navy who shall have left the Service under honorable conditions and who shall have enrolled in the N.R.F., may be appointed in the grade and rank last held by them without examination other than physical." Also that officers so qualified and enrolled in a provisional rank and later confirmed in the rank held when they left the Service, are entitled to retainer pay based on such confirmed rank from date of enrollment. Accordingly the N.R.F. officer in the instant case is in a status analogous to the status of such officers, and therefore, if subsequent to his re-enrollment he is again given his former confirmed rating to date from his re-enrollment he will be entitled to retainer pay based on such confirmed rating from said date.

RUSSIAN SHIP AT MARE ISLAND.

The Russian ship Rogday is at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif., after an exciting experience within the last few days which called for action on the part of the Navy, the Departments of State and of Justice, and the Russian Embassy at Washington. The Rogday, called a Russian ship of "public character," has been for some time at dock in San Francisco. Some time ago local Russian soviet sympathizers undertook to seize her, but were prevented by the Russian crew, who drove off the boarders after a desperate deck fight in which, it is reported, several men were killed and injured. On July 25 a Russian officer, Commander Benkevsky, an adherent of the Kerensky government, arrived in San Francisco with orders from the Russian Embassy at Washington to take command of the Rogday. Waiting until the commanding officer was ashore Benkevsky boarded the ship and assumed command, intending to take the vessel in ton the Mare Island Navy Yard, probably for safe keeping. This he accomplished after a fight in which at least one man was killed and others wounded. Arriving at the navy yard, Commander Benkevsky stepped ashore into the hands of Secret Service officials, who placed him under arrest. He appealed to Capt. E. L. Beach, U.S.N., commandant of the Mare Island yard, who held up the arrest until advice should be received from the Navy and State Departments at Washington directing what action should be taken by the Mare Island authorities. Captain Beach was directed, in order to avoid further bloodshed, and to stop the menace to the

public by the continued fighting within close range of the docks, to tie the Rogday to a convenient dock in the Mare Island Navy Yard and extend protection to the captain and crew. The ship is now at the yard and further developments will be controlled by the commandant.

NAVY SEIZES OIL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Six Navy destroyers drew up at the loading plant of the Associated Oil Company at San Francisco on July 26 with orders to commander the plant and seize 500,000 gallons of fuel oil for their own use, following a contest over the price of the fuel between the Navy and the company, says an Associated Press message from that city. Navy authorities announced they were taking the oil at the Navy's own price of \$1.72 a barrel. The oil company was told to resort to court action if it wished to obtain its own price, which ranged around \$2. The commanders of the vessels were ordered to use all means within the Navy's power to obtain the oil. When the vessels berthed at the company's wharf the company, after a brief parley, connected the vessels with the tanks, the dispatch concludes. The Navy Department on the following day explained that the seizure was made under authority of the Lever act, and that instructions to make such seizures when oil companies refused to deliver oil on requisition orders issued under that act had been given to Navy commanders. Navy supply officers in Washington, D.C., were said to be of the opinion that several oil companies on the Pacific coast which have represented their output as being sufficient only to supply private contracts were withholding delivery of their apportioned quotas to the Navy to compel "seizure." Such a course might be held, it was said, to place the companies in a stronger position legally in the event of suit being brought for failure to deliver on private contracts.

ARMY AND NAVY BOARD TO STUDY SIGNALS.

A joint Army and Navy board consisting of Comdr. M. F. Draemel and Lieut. Comdr. T. A. McD. Craven, U. S.N.; Major J. O. Mauborgne, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Capt. George W. Bicknell, Gen. Staff, has been appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of preparing a new system of call letters to identify ships of the Navy and seacoast fortifications, and also to study the various methods of signaling employed by the Army and Navy.

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same ships in the table published on pp. 1492-3:

Arctus. Sailed from Charleston for Baton Rouge, La., July 27.

Babbitt, Birmingham, Fuller, John Francis Burnes, Percival, Somers and Twigg. Sailed from San Francisco for Astoria, Ore., July 26.

Sacramento. Arrived Tela, Honduras, July 26.

Welles. Arrived San Pedro, Calif., July 26.

Flusser. Sailed from Baton Rouge, La., for Cuban waters July 27.

Gulfport. Sailed from Port au Prince for Cape Haitien, Haiti, July 26.

Pensacola. Arrived at Cavite, P.I., July 26.

Fatoka. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Charleston, S.C., July 26.

Beknap, Hale, Rodgers and Converse. Sailed from New York for Hampton Roads, Va., July 28.

Culgoa. Sailed from Seattle for San Francisco July 26.

Graham, Goldsborough, Mason and Sommes. Sailed from New York for Newport, R.I., July 28.

Les and Rizal. Arrived at Shanghai, China, July 23.

Long Beach. Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., July 27.

Hopewell. Arrived New Bedford, Mass., July 25.

Falcon, Hancock, Rail, Redwing, Ostreisland, Frankfurt, C-102, S-132 and V-43. Sailed from Ponta Delgada, Azores, for New York July 27.

Sharky. Sailed from Boston for Newport July 28.

Vulcan. Sailed from San Pedro for San Diego July 27.

Ward. Sailed from San Francisco for San Diego July 27.

Waters. Arrived at Seattle, Wash., July 28.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers July 21, 1920.

Ensign L. W. Beattie to duty R.S., Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. W. T. Boyd to duty R.S., Mare Island, Calif.
Ensign L. W. Brown to U.S.S. Gregory.
Lieut. Comdr. R. Cuthbertson (M.C.) to duty R.S., Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. J. K. Davis to U.S.S. Satterlee as exec. off.
Comdr. F. W. Ekland to command U.S.S. Chauncey.
Lieut. P. K. Fischer to U.S.S. Breckenridge.
Lieut. S. P. Grindler to U.S.S. Blakely as exec. off.
Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver to U.S.S. Black Hawk as exec. off., reporting Sept. 25, 1920.
Comdr. William F. Halsey to command U.S.S. John F. Burns.
Lieut. Frank I. Hart to U.S.S. Camden as engr. and repair off.
Ensign T. F. Hayes to U.S.S. McKean.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. E. Hunt (Sup. C.) to asst. to supply off., Submarine Div. 1.
Lieut. G. O. Kriner to U.S.S. Dickerson as exec. off.
Lieut. I. Lefford to U.S.S. Thomas.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. F. Martin to command U.S.S. Eagle 38.
Ensign J. F. Marullo to U.S.S. Celtic.
Lieut. H. C. Merwin to U.S.S. Bernadou.
Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Murdoch (M.C.) to duty Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.
Lieut. H. E. Paddock to U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot.
Lieut. J. Ronan to duty R.S., Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. M. P. Schaffer to U.S.S. Vestal conn. Gyro Compasses, Battleship Squadrons, Pacific Fleet.
Gnn. J. Svenson to U.S.S. Branch.
Lieut. A. C. Thomas to U.S.S. Dyer.
Ensign G. H. Trubensbach to U.S.S. Swan.
Chief Bten. E. C. Waterston to duty R.S., Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. J. Wright to U.S.S. Reid.
Lieut. C. N. Conover to U.S.S. Sapelo.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. Macdonald to U.S.S. Arctus.

Orders Issued to Officers July 22, 1920.

Lieut. B. B. Alexander to U.S.S. Ballard as engr. off.
Ensign J. Armstrong to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hunt and on board when commd.
Lieut. W. H. Ball to U.S.S. Colhoun.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. F. Brodie to U.S.S. Celtic.
Gnn. C. R. Carson to U.S.S. Aroostook conn. torpedoes for torped planes.
Lieut. H. M. Dickerson to U.S.S. Taylor.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. I. Duflho (Sup. C.) to U.S.S. Proteus as supply off.
Lieut. T. Fertner to U.S.S. Sigourney.
Ensign H. C. Hubbard to U.S.S. St. Louis, reporting Aug. 16, 1920.
Bten. R. C. Huneke to command U.S.S. Penobscot.
Comdr. C. H. J. Keppeler to U.S.S. North Dakota as senior engr., reporting Aug. 1, 1920.
Lieut. W. N. May to U.S.S. Goldsborough.
Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Roth to U.S.S. Sampson.
Ensign E. F. Tripp to U.S.S. Barney.
Lieut. E. W. Truckner to U.S.S. Neptune.

Notes.—W. G. Cutler (ret.) died at Silver Lake, Calif., July 9, 1920. Capt. G. A. Crawford (Ch.C.) (ret.) died at Boston July 13, 1920.

Orders Issued to Officers July 23, 1920.

Lieut. J. P. Brown to duty Destroyer Squadron Three, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) T. Downes to U.S.S. Breckenridge.
Ensign D. S. Fahrney to U.S.S. Utah, reporting Aug. 3, 1920.
Capt. F. K. Hill det. Nav. Attaché, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; to duty Office Nav. Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. H. Leah (Chap. C.) to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.
Comdr. J. W. Lewis to U.S.S. Wyoming as engr. off.
Lieut. G. O. Littlefield to U.S.S. San Francisco.
Carp. W. E. McDonough to duty navy yard, Boston, reporting July 31, 1920.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. F. Menz to U.S.S. Sicard as engr. off.
Lieut. W. A. Northrup to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Nitro and on board when commd.
Lieut. W. J. Rogers (D.C.) to duty Nav. Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.
Lieut. R. B. Sanford to U.S.S. Utah.
Lieut. F. S. Soucie to duty on Asiatic Station.
Lieut. J. Smith to conn. f.o. U.S.S. MacLish and on board when commd.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. Ulen (D.C.) to duty on Asiatic Station.
Notes.—Ensign H. W. Lucas, U.S.N.R.F., appointed naval aviator (seaplane), June 4, 1920. Ensign W. O. Whitehead, U.S.N.R.F., appointed naval aviator (seaplane), July 1, 1920.

Orders Issued to Officers July 24, 1920.

Lieut. L. L. Adamkiewicz (M.C.) to duty Nav. Hoop, Great Lakes, Ill.
Lieut. R. I. Craig (M.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Paducah and on board when commd.
Lieut. W. E. Crooks (M.C.) to duty Nav. Hoop, Charleston, S.C.
Gnn. R. F. Cross to U.S.S. MacKenzie.
Ensign J. H. Foskett to U.S.S. Hogan.
Pharm. W. Hostetter to Bu. Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Chief Bten. G. L. Kennedy to Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.
Gnn. A. W. MacKenzie to duty Submarine Div. 14 on U.S.S. Chicago.
Ensign C. T. Pehling (Sup.C.) to U.S.S. Nevada as asst. to supply officer.
Lieut. L. B. Scott to U.S.S. Claxton as exec. off.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. C. Williams to U.S.S. North Dakota, reporting Aug. 3, 1920.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. V. Alar, jr., to U.S.S.C. 96 in command.
Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Barbery to Port Office, Constantinople.
Lieut. D. K. Day to U.S.S. Barker.
Ensign C. S. Daugherty to U.S.S. Chattanooga.
Ensign C. Dyer to U.S.S. Chattanooga.
Gnn. J. E. Perry to U.S.S. Chattanooga.
Lieut. C. N. Conover to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Trinity and on board when commd.
Lieut. E. W. Scott (D.C.) to U.S.S. Albat.

Orders Issued to Officers July 26, 1920.

Comdr. A. L. Bristol det. command U.S.S. Breckenridge; to conn. f.o. U.S.S. William B. Preston and in command when commd.
Lieut. P. K. Fischer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. William B. Preston and on board when commd.
Gnn. A. L. Freberg to U.S.S. Ballard.
Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Hall to U.S.S. MacKenzie as exec. off.
Ensign F. Hamilton, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Neches and on board when commd.
Gnn. E. J. Jarzembowski to conn. f.o. U.S.S. William B. Preston and on board when commd. as torp. off.
Capt. E. McCauley det. command U.S.S. Huntington; to command U.S.S. Baltimore and Pacific Mine Detachment.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. M. Masi (Sup.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Paducah and on board as supply off. when commd.
Ensign W. H. Phillips (Sup.C.) to U.S.S. Black Hawk, duty with supply off.
Lieut. Comdr. S. B. Robinson to Office Judge Advocate General, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. V. H. Schaeffer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. William B. Preston and on board when commd.
Lieut. (j.g.) I. Steger to conn. f.o. U.S.S. William B. Preston and on board as engr. off. when commd.
Gnn. V. A. Struck to U.S.S. Mahan.
Ensign F. V. Weigert det. U.S.S. Michigan; to U.S.S. Charleston.

Orders Issued to Officers July 27, 1920.

Lieut. J. J. Arnold to U.S.S. Eagle 38 as engr. off.
Lieut. J. A. Barton (Con. C.) to duty in office superintendent constructor New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N.J.
Ensign W. W. Behrens to U.S.S. Quincy.
A.F. Clerk J. A. Cossairt to U.S.S. Birmingham duty with supply off.
Lieut. W. F. Hamberger (Con. C.) to duty New York, N.Y.
Ensign D. P. Johnson to U.S.S. Michigan.
Chief Pharm. F. A. Northrup to Nav. Tra. Sta., San Francisco, Calif.
Lieut. G. Payne to command U.S.S. Teal.
Lieut. Comdr. P. F. Prioleau (Med. C.) to Nav. Recruiting Sta., Atlanta, Ga.
Lieut. C. G. Richardson to U.S.S. Bush.
Lieut. J. B. Ryan to U.S.S. Dahlgren as exec. off.
Lieut. L. B. Scott to U.S.S. Claxton as exec. off.
Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle to command U.S.S. Osborne.
Ensign L. C. Summers to U.S.S. Quincy.
Ensign O. A. Swafford to U.S.S. St. Louis.
Lieut. I. B. Talton (Sup. C.) to U.S.S. Putnam as supply off. Destroyer Div. 43.
Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Williams to command Destroyer Div. 10.
Lieut. (j.g.) O. R. Gross to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.
Lieut. (j.g.) T. R. Landing to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Neches and on board when commd.
Lieut. A. R. Littlefield to U.S.S. Neptune.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. C. Meyer to U.S.S. Caesar.

M.C.O. 16, JUNE 16, 1920, MARINE CORPS.

640. The following promotions, appointments and resignations in the Marine Corps are announced:

Temporarily Promoted.

Brigadier general from March 28, 1920: Harry Lee.
Colonel from March 28, 1920: Dickinson P. Hall.
Lieutenant colonels: From March 12, 1920, William I. Redies; from March 28, 1920, Charles T. Wescott.
Majors: From March 12, 1920, Ralph E. Davis; from March 28, 1920, Harry W. Weizel; from April 10, 1920, Sidney N. Rayner and Frederick B. Hoyt.
First Lieutenant from Oct. 11, 1919: David H. Owen.
Captain from Oct. 12, 1919: David H. Owen.

Appointments.

Quartermaster clerk from May 20, 1920: James E. Hall.
Following graduates of the Naval Academy were appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps June 4, 1920, from June 5, 1920: James H. Strother, Ivan W. Miller, Joe N. Smith, Roland E. Simpson, Hjalmar A. Christensen, Louis E. Marie, jr., and Henry T. Birmingham.

Resignations.

Following permanent officers of Marine Corps resigned on dates set opposite their names: Baptiste Barthe, capt., May 10, 1920; Robert B. Stuart, first lieut., June 1, 1920; Vincent E. Stack, capt., June 10, 1920; William H. McCormick, capt., June 11, 1920.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

JULY 22—Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Stika from Yamacraw to Chillicothe.

JULY 23—Lieut. Comdr. (E) C. G. Porcher from depot to Androscoggin.

Lieut. Comdr. (E) G. W. David from Androscoggin to Coast Guard Depot.

JULY 24—Comdr. H. M. Broadbent from leave of absence to waiting orders, effective Aug. 2.

Comdr. J. M. Moore detailed superintendent, Construction and Repair, relieving Commander Broadbent, Aug. 2.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY.

The *Amaroc News*, of Coblenz, Germany, in recent issues, notes official items and social happenings concerning the American Forces in Germany. The arrival at Coblenz on June 26 of Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Army, and of Col. William E. Hunt, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., together with Mrs. Chamberlain, their son, John L. Chamberlain, jr., and daughter, Miss Caroline, is announced. The party, which arrived from Antwerp by automobile, was met outside Coblenz by an escort composed of Troop A, Mounted Detachment, A.F. in G. and accompanied to the Coblenz Hof. The party arrived at Antwerp from the United States on June 23. During the General's visit there he inspected the base post of the A.F. in G. General Chamberlain was the guest on several occasions of Lieutenant General Cabre, of the Belgian army, district commander at Antwerp, and visited places of historical interest in Belgium. On June 25 he visited Brussels, calling upon the Belgian Minister of War, M. Jasper, and luncheon with Col. J. R. Thomas, U.S.A., American military attaché at the Embassy. General Chamberlain and his party lunched with Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the A.F. in G., and Mrs. Allen, on the day of their arrival at Coblenz. On the following day, after conferences with Col. L. J. Van Schaick, U.S.A., Inspector General of the A.F. in G., and other officers of the forces, he visited units of the 8th Infantry and then went by automobile to the range at Weissenthurm for the purpose of observing the firing practice there. He later visited 2d Brigade headquarters and the 5th Infantry at Andernach, continuing his tour to the range at Wenz. The trip was concluded by an inspection of several units of the 50th Infantry at Mayen, whence General Chamberlain returned to Coblenz.

General Chamberlain took his first formal review of the combat troops of the 1st Brigade with the attached Engineer, Signal, Motor and Medical units on July 3, the event taking place at the Grosser Exerzierplatz, on the great plateau above the city of Coblenz. Five thousand troops participated. The last man of the 1st Brigade troops, which were under command of Col. Fred W. Sladen, 8th Inf., with the exception of Cos. A and D which are firing on the Herschbach range, Co. A, 1st Engrs., the 1st Field Signal Battalion, Field Hospital No. 13, Ambulance Co. No. 26, the 2d Battalion, 6th F.A., the Mounted Detachment, the 7th M.G. Battalion, Motor Command No. 41 and motorized trains, arrived on the field at 9:50 o'clock. Ten minutes later the Inspector General, accompanied by his staff for the review, Col. J. C. Montgomery, chief of staff, A.F. in G.; Col. Louis J. Van Schaick and Col. W. E. Hunt, J.G.D., began the inspection of the forces, starting with the 8th Infantry and ending with the motorized trains. The inspection of the 1st Brigade occupied half an hour. Then the troops marched past the Inspector General and his staff in review. The 8th Infantry was the first to pass, followed by the Artillery, Cavalry, machine gun, motor transportation and animal-drawn transportation, the last of which passed in one hour and five minutes. The new formation, used on the occasion of the big review of the A.F. in G. before Gen. Peyton C. March at Weissenthurm on June 10, but hitherto not utilized in brigade reviews, was used. Under this arrangement all foot troops were massed with the Cavalry, Artillery and machine gun outfits. All animal-drawn transportation of the brigade was formed in mass in the rear of foot troops and all motor transportation of the separate units massed in a third section.

On July 3 General Chamberlain paid an official visit to headquarters of the French army on the Rhine, at Mayence. He was accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Prescott, Mrs. Chamberlain's sister, who had recently arrived from Paris for a visit in the Rhineland; Mrs. Henry T. Allen, Col. W. E. Hunt, L. J. Van Schaick. On his arrival with General Degoutte, the General reviewed a formation of French troops. Luncheon at the French general's residence followed. The party returned to Coblenz by boat down the Rhine. A tea in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain was given on June 24 at Neuweid by Major F. L. Lammons, officer in charge of civil affairs for the pre-Neuwied, and Mrs. Lammons. Col. and Mrs. Fred W. Sladen, Col. W. K. Hunt and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery were also in the party. On July 7 Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain were guests at the Officers' Club at a dinner given by the officers of the Inspector General's Department, A.F. in G. Mrs. Chamberlain was the guest of honor at a tea given at the Coblenz Hof by Mrs. Louis J. Van Schaick and Mrs. Wallace Streater, wife of Major Streater.

One of the most recent popular events was the dinner-dance given on June 24 at Coblenz Casino by Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Snyder. About sixty guests were present, among them were Col. and Mrs. James K. Crain, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Leon L. Roach, Lieut. Col. J. F. Ware and G. M. Peek, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Day, Mr. A. M. Flint, Miss Brownen Chubb, Major H. H. Temple, Miss Dorothy West, Major and Mrs. John B. Wogan, Miss Wogan, Capt. E. T. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Brooks, Captain Fieker, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames A. F. Biles, L. P. Hartley, A. J. Zerbee, E. C. McGuire, A. C. Stanford, Mrs. Busbee, sr., Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Captain Manthey, Lieut. and Mrs. O. Knight, Lieut. J. L. Weeks and S. M. Bevins, Miss Stephens, Lieut. E. F. Appledorn, jr., W. B. Sumner, Guy C. Stafford, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake, Lieut. J. A. Hettinger, Miss Landing, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Johnston Preston.

On June 28 announcement was made of the three prize-winners for the best composition in the essay conducted in the A.F. in G. this spring on the subject, "What are the benefits to be derived from an enlistment in the U.S. Army?" The winners were Batln, Sergt. Major B. F. Deitz, 5th Inf.; Sergt. George C. Thompson, Ord. Detachment, second; Corpl. W. J. Cumiskey, Provisional M.G. Batn., 2d Brigade, third. The judges were Col. Kyle Rucker, Major H. E. Knight and Lieut. Guy C. Stagrod, editor of the *Amaroc News*. Lieut. B. F. O'Connor has gone to the States with Overseas Detachment 16, and will take thirty days' leave on arrival. Major L. H. Dunbar, of the American Polish Relief Expedition, and Mrs. Dunbar arrived at Coblenz from Warsaw on June 27. They were to spend three weeks in visiting in England, France and Italy. Lieut. R. H. Woolsey has been granted thirty days' leave to the U.S.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Guard, with Mrs. O'Ryan and their four children, and Major J. Wainwright, of General O'Ryan's staff, arrived at Coblenz on June 27, having come from Paris by automobile. The following evening a dinner was given by Gen. and Mrs. Allen in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Gen. and Mrs. O'Ryan, Col. W. E. Hunt and J. Wainwright, Lieut. H. L. Rogers, jr., Mrs. Harry L. Rogers, his mother, wife of Major General Rogers; Mrs. N. E. Margetts, wife of Colonel Margetts, and Lieutenant Bucknell, commanding the Black Watch, British army, stationed at Coblenz, were other guests. Later the

party attended the dance at the Officers' Club. Mrs. W. H. Sage, wife of Brigadier General Sage, commanding the 2d Brigade, left on June 27 for a visit to Paris. Several high officers of the British army, including Lieut. Gen. Sir G. M. W. MacDonough, A.G. of the Army; Major Gen. Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, Gen. Staff, and Major Gen. Sir R. Hutchinson, of the Rhine army, were visitors to the American occupied area on July 2. They lunched with Gen. and Mrs. Allen on their way to Luxembourg. Among others at the luncheon were Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Col. Fred W. Sladen, Col. J. C. Montgomery and Col. David L. Biddle, American liaison officer with the British Rhine forces, who accompanied the Generals from Cologne. The British party left Coblenz early in the afternoon for Luxembourg.

Capt. Z. H. Madison, U.S.N., of the Reparation Commission, and Mrs. Madison arrived at Coblenz from Paris on July 2 to spend a few days in the Rhineland. Richard Jewett, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. C. Jewett, has recovered from a long illness, during which he was at the base hospital, left Coblenz with his parents July 6 for Antwerp, where Colonel Jewett is stationed with the American Graves Registration. Major General Allen on July 8 presented the 8th Infantry, commanded by Col. Morris M. Keck, with a new set of national colors. At the same time a new standard, bearing seventeen silver battle rings, was presented to the regiment by Col. Fred W. Sladen, commanding 1st Brigade. Col. and Mrs. H. E. Sheen were guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Arman at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, on July 10. Other guests were Col. and Mesdames Earl H. Bruns, James K. Crain, Col. L. J. Van Schaick, Majors and Mesdames Robert E. Grinstead, E. A. Sturgess, G. L. W. Prettyman, Major C. C. Stokely, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred J. Biles, Lieut. and Mrs. L. T. McMahon, Miss Gladys Easterbrook, Lieut. J. W. Bollebeck and Harold K. Coulter.

Mrs. Harry L. Rogers and Mrs. R. C. Marshall, wife of Brigadier General Marshall, Chief of Construction, A. F. in G., left Coblenz on July 10 for Wiesbaden, whence they will make a visit to Switzerland before returning to the U.S. Gen. and Mrs. Allen on July 6 entertained at luncheon seven of the officers of the British torpedo boat flotilla on the Rhine, who with their wives had visited Coblenz for Independence Day festivities. Lieut. Col. M. H. Thomlinson was honored on July 10 with a farewell dinner given by the 1st Battalion, 8th Inf., on the eve of his departure for the U.S. Colonel Keck, regimental commander, and his staff, were among the guests. A birthday surprise party was given for Lieut. W. E. Lauer, assistant personnel adjutant, A.F. in G., by Mrs. Lauer on July 2, at their home in Coblenz. Among guests were Major M. F. Felch, Capt. and Mrs. L. P. Hartley, Lieut. and Mrs. Felch, Lieut. C. W. White, L. A. Page and J. H. Keith. A paper chase took place on June 27 from the officers' mess of the 1st Field Signal Battalion, given by Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Merkel and Miss Leyla Landing, in which about twenty-five officers of the Cavalry and machine gun units and their ladies participated. More than one hundred dinner parties were given at the Officers' Club at Coblenz on July 3.

CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates have been designated during the week ending July 28 for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 1, 1921, with a view to admission to the Academy on July 1, 1921:

Kansas—4th Dist., Edward P. Miller, St. Marys.
Kentucky—9th Dist., Robert C. Darsie, Mt. Sterling.
Louisiana—1st Dist., John Soule, New Orleans.
Maine—3d Dist., Gerald C. Wardwell, Augusta.
Massachusetts—16th Dist., Everett L. Handy, Falmouth.
New York—16th Dist., John M. Williams, 331 East Thirty-first St., New York City. 33d Dist., Willet J. Baird, Little Falls.
Ohio—18th Dist., John J. Griesinger, South Fourth St., Steubenville.
U.S.A.—Edward E. Bennett, c/o Capt. Edward Bennett, retired, Angel Island, Calif.; Jules Paul Edmunds, c/o Post Sergt. Comay, J. B. Edmunds, St. Helena, Calif.; Andrew Curtis Wright, Palo Alto, Calif.; John H. F. Haskell, c/o Col. William M. Haskell, U.S.A., Office Military Attaché, Paris, France; Charles H. Barth, jr., c/o Col. C. H. Barth, Camp Lee, Va.; Conrad S. Babcock, jr., c/o Groton School, Groton, Mass.; James W. Clinton, Washington, D.C.; Paul Lloyd Fonten, Washington, D.C.; Robert Lee Howze, c/o Col. R. L. Howze, El Paso, Texas; Joseph Blair Daugherty, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hudson T. Patten, jr., c/o Major H. T. Patten, Fort Randolph, C.Z.; Charles H. Mason, c/o Col. C. F. Mason, Fort Monroe, Va.; Theodore A. Baldwin, 3d, Washington, D.C.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 28, 1920.

The new eight-family apartment house at the north end of the post is rapidly being completed and work on the foundation of the south-end house is being pushed apace; these little apartments will provide cosy and comfortable homes for married officers.

Mrs. Wheat gave a pretty bridge party on Friday, with several extra guests in for tea. Among those were Mesdames Fieberger, Holt, Carter, Danford, Reynolds, Timberlake, Watson, Wilde, Walthall, Newman, Dorst, Crittenberger, Woodhull, T. K. Brown, 18th, Wash, sr., Marsh, Fulis, Mayer, sr., R. W. Strong, Tenney, Misses Fieberger, Crittenberger, Wyeth and Woolsey.

Mrs. Guyer entertained at luncheon at the Club on Thursday for her mother, Mrs. Ravenhall, of Brooklyn, and for Mrs. Sachs, Miss Sachs, Mrs. Fieberger, Miss Fieberger and Mrs. Holt. Mrs. Watson gave a little dancing party for her guest, Miss Jean Wheeler, on Wednesday evening, inviting in the young people of the post.

Mrs. Tracy and Miss Anne Tracy had a party of convalescent soldiers from Fox Hills at tea on Constitution Island on Saturday. A number of people from West Point also spent the afternoon at the island. Miss Elizabeth McGlachlin has arrived to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hatch. The sympathy of the entire post goes out to Col. and Mrs. G. V. Strong, whose little daughter, Betty, died on Saturday after an illness of several weeks. Funeral services were held at the Cadet Chapel on Tuesday afternoon, Chaplain Wheat officiating; the casket was covered and surrounded with beautiful flowers and the pall-bearers were Colonels Fieberger, Reynolds, Holt, Danford, Carter and Major Butcher.

The funeral of the late Capt. W. H. Schulze, Class of 1917, was held at the old Chapel on Tuesday afternoon, Chaplain Wheat conducting the service. The pall-bearers were classmates of the deceased.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., July 28, 1920.

A reception and dance were given on the evening of July 28 for Col. John McA. Palmer, 22d Inf., commanding at Fort Jay, and Mrs. Palmer and Miss Palmer by the officers and ladies of Fort Jay. The reception took place at Corbin Hall. Col. and Mrs. Palmer and Miss Palmer were assisted in receiving by Col. and Mrs. Elmer E. Dean, Major and Mrs. Clifford Blumel, Major and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, Major and Mrs. B. H. Kerfoot, and Capt. William R. Schmidt, adjutant, 22d Inf., and Mrs. Schmidt. A large number of officers

and ladies and their invited guests were present to greet the new commandant at Fort Jay and his family.

The same evening a dinner was given for Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey by Miss Lucille Lippincott. The occasion was somewhat in the nature of a farewell to Mrs. Humphrey, as she is leaving soon with Major Humphrey for Leavenworth. The dinner of thirty-two covers was served at the cafeteria, of which Mrs. Humphrey has had charge since its inception. Music was rendered during dinner by the 22d Infantry band saxophone quartette, and Miss Lippincott sang a group of French and English songs, with Mrs. E. S. Miller as accompanist. After dinner the party went on to the reception and dance at the club.

Afternoon band concerts are given during the season at the bandstand in the park in front of the Commanding General's quarters. The program on July 28, conducted by Student Baker, of the Army Bandmasters' School, included selections by Handel and Rossini.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 29, 1920.

Mrs. Stewart Clark, wife of Lieutenant Clark, U.S.N., who has been in Annapolis, has gone to Philadelphia. Comdr. T. G. Ellyson, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty in Philadelphia and he and his family will shortly leave Annapolis for that city. The family of Comdr. F. V. McNair, U.S.N., will at an early date leave this city for Colon, Panama. Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Carey, U.S.N., has taken an apartment at "The Navarre" here for the summer.

Mrs. James C. Cressap, of this city, has gone to her summer home at Jamestown, R.I., where she will be joined later by her daughter, Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Ralph O. Davis, U.S.N. Comdr. and Mrs. John Strong Abbott have gone to their cottage on Shoreby Hill, Jamestown, R.I., for the rest of the summer.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Bloedorn, Med. Corps, U.S.N., after a month's leave casting for trout in Wyoming, has returned to the Naval Hospital here.

A son, Charles Ligon Richards, was born at Coronado, Calif., on June 30, to Lieut. Frederick G. Richards, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richards. On July 19, at New London, Conn., a daughter, Gertrude Louisa, was born to Lieut. Peyton Skipwith Cochran, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cochran.

M. C. Stuart, formerly senior mechanical engineer of the Naval Electrical Experiment Station, Naval Academy, has been appointed professor of marine and mechanical engineering at the Post-Graduate School, succeeding Prof. William D. Ennis, resigned.

Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield, U.S.N., and Richard J. Duvall, of the Naval Academy Library, left here on Tuesday by automobile for Fort Totten, N.Y., where they will spend a few days with Col. Douglas E. Duvall, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Comdr. W. W. Lorchbough, U.S.N., now at 47 Rodgers row, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Lorchbough announce the birth on July 25 of a son, Walter Hubbard Lorchbough.

Comdr. Albert S. Rees, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the Naval Academy, and has been ordered as gunnery officer of the U.S.S. Idaho, of the Atlantic Fleet.

Prof. Paul E. Voinot, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Voinot have been notified that their daughter, Miss Eugenie Voinot, who has been studying for the past year in a college at Saint Germain, France, has been awarded the first prize in composition, psychology, foreign literature and geography, and the second prize in natural sciences. Miss Voinot is the only American student at Saint Germain. She expects to remain another year.

Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clark have arrived at Machias, Me., where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Naval circles at Annapolis are highly elated over the splendid victory of the midshipmen's eight-oared shell crew on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, when it won the nautical regatta and gained the honor of representing the United States in the races at the Olympic games at Antwerp in August. The triumph was not unexpected, for it was known that Mr. Richard Glendon, from the fine material he had here, had developed a powerful set of oarsmen. The competitor most feared by the Navy was the Syracuse crew that had beaten the Navy's eight here in the spring on the Severn by a few feet, but which sting had been wiped out by a naval victory at the American Henley races.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., July 24, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman are leaving for a few weeks, during which they will be house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brooke, of Washington, D.C., at Nonquit, Mass., for several days. Col. George H. Estes, who with Mrs. Estes, Miss Frances Estes and Mr. Henson Estes has been spending a few weeks with Col. and Mrs. John L. De Witt, will shortly go to Fort Monroe, Va., to spend the month of August on special duty. Mrs. and Miss Estes and Mr. Henson Estes will leave on Aug. 1 for Sound Beach, Conn., to spend the remainder of the warm weather.

Major and Mrs. William Taylor have given up their apartment on this post and have taken quarters at the St. Nicholas, 2223 California street, in the city. Mr. Jack Taylor is a member of the cadet corps, High School, and is in camp with his regiment at Camp Roosevelt, Chesapeake Beach, Md., for the summer. Major George R. Spalding, Mrs. Spalding, Mr. George R. Spalding, jr., Alice and Albert Spalding have started for a month's vacation and will visit to Monroe, Mich.

Miss Mildred Gowen, third daughter of Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, was number one on the honor roll in her grade at the High School in the city at the closing of the school year. Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, is visiting Miss Emily Brown at Huntington, Pa. Later Miss Heintzelman will go to Lake Chateaugay, N.Y., ending with a tour through Canada before returning to her home on this post. Col. Preston Brown, Mrs. Brown and Mr. Dorrence Brown left on Tuesday for a stay on Long Island. Before getting back Col. and Mrs. Brown and Mr. Brown will visit Col. and Mrs. Meriwether L. Walker and little Miss Cary Walker in their Ohio home.

Mr. John L. De Witt, son of Col. and Mrs. John L. De Witt, has gone to a Scout camp in West Virginia. Col. and Mrs. Estes, Miss Frances Estes and Mr. Henson Estes will live at "The Calverton," Columbia road, on their return next month. Col. Howard H. Baily, M.C., chief surgeon to the General Staff College, has gone abroad, traveling on the S.S. Pocahontas, as chief surgeon to the three hundred boy scouts that are touring the British Islands and the Continent of Europe.

The new concrete transport, Col. Frank E. Nye, now takes anchorage at the transport wharf, a few hundred feet above this post, and maintains a regular schedule between this place and Forts Hunt and Washington.

FORT MONROE COAST ARTILLERY R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 27, 1920.

The Second Reserve Officers' Training Corps Coast Artillery Camp has completed its course. By to-morrow evening all of the students will have been paid off and left camp. The last week of the camp has been devoted principally to the firing of the different classes of batteries on the post, with the conclusion of instruction in orientation, guard duty and signaling. The different basic batteries fired the guns with the advance course men in the more important positions in the fire-control system.

Battery C fired the twelve-inch mortars at Battery Ruggles on Thursday at fixed target at 5,000 yards. In the afternoon Battery D fired the twelve-inch disappearing rifles. In fire at a moving target three hits were secured out of four shots. Battery H fired proof shots on the 155 mm. G.P.F.'s Wednesday, executing the target practice on Friday. Thirty rounds were fired from each of two guns, with a result of ten direct hits on a fixed stake used as a target.

Major General Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, was present at the firing of the 155 mm. guns and expressed great satisfaction at the way the firing was handled and the students had

been trained. The General made a thorough inspection of all branches of the camp and was equally pleased with all. Upon his return to Washington he wrote to the camp stating that "the progress of the students in the practical work of the camp, as demonstrated by the exercises I attended, is truly remarkable. The indications on all sides of high standards of discipline and morale were most gratifying." Inspection was also made by Lieut. Col. Henry T. Bull for the Commanding General of the Eastern Department. He stated that he believed that the Coast Artillery unit had a fine camp at Fort Monroe, and that especially noteworthy in his estimation were the conduct and bearing of the cadets.

The final track meet of the camp was held on Monday of this week. The meet was won by Battery B, of the Basic Course. The standings were: B 48, C 44, A 41, and D, which had won the previous meet, 21. In the afternoon the final competitive drill and parade was given. This with the results of the track meet, baseball games counted toward the reward of the Recoil trophy, which has been established by the students' camp newspaper, the "Recoil," for annual presentation for military and athletic proficiency. The decision of the judges on the ceremony was so close that the points had to be divided. The trophy was awarded to Battery D, of the Basic Course, commanded by Capt. William D. Fraser. D secured 11½ points, A and C 10½ each, and B 7½. The presentation was made upon conclusion of the inspection by the camp commander, Colonel Bunker, who commended the students of all batteries upon the effort that they had shown during the period of the camp.

ABERDEEN ORDANCE R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., July 24, 1920.

The past week was spent on the target range, the work consisting of rifle and pistol practice and the firing of service machine guns. Eighty per cent. of the students qualified as sharpshooters or marksmen in the rifle practice.

The students will leave on a tractor road trip Monday morning, going to Edgewood Arsenal and return. The students will drive five-ton and ten-ton tractors, pulling two and one-half-ton trailers. Previously one week was spent on shop work and study of service tractors and self-propelled mounts, and the road trip was arranged as a final driving test and to give experience on tractor maintenance in the field.

On Wednesday night a dance was given in honor of the R.O.T.C. students at the Service Club. The R.O.T.C. students give a dance for the officers and ladies of the post at the officers' mess on July 28.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 21, 1920.

On Monday morning at six o'clock Troop M, under command of Capt. Arthur P. Thayer, left for Camp Dix, N.J., where they will instruct the New Jersey National Guard from Aug. 1 to 15. The troop will march overland, it taking ten days to make the trip.

Capt. and Mrs. William M. Garrison, who have been house guests of Major and Mrs. E. A. Keyes, left last week for Camp Taylor, Ky., where Captain Garrison will attend the Field Artillery School. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Berkle have as house guest Miss Helen Gilbert, of Atlanta, sister of Mrs. Berkle.

Chaplain Ignatius Fealy, the post chaplain, took all the "kiddies" of the post and vicinity on a picnic party last week. They left by motor truck early in the morning and returned after dark. The picnic was held at North Beach, near Chesapeake Beach, and the youngsters enjoyed swimming, boating and many games.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Fisk and their small son Archibald have left for Seattle, Wash., to sail for China. Lieutenant Fisk has been detailed as an instructor in the Chinese language. Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Frank, of New York, are house guests of Mrs. Frank's sister, Mrs. Joseph M. Swing, wife of Captain Swing.

A polo game was played on Wednesday in Potomac Park between a team from the post and the staff team of the city. The players from the post were Major Keyes, Major Stevenson, Captain Cole, Lieutenants Creel, Jones, Diehl and Jadin. Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes was referee. The score was 6 to 1, in favor of the staff team. Plans have been made for the holding of polo games from time to time in the park.

Mrs. David H. Scott, widow of Major Scott, accompanied by her son, Hugh E. Scott, has returned to her home in Princeton, N.J., after spending several weeks here with Mrs. McClellan, mother of Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Stephens, wife of Lieut. Leslie C. Stephens, U.S.N., is house guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John Millikin.

Capt. and Mrs. K. Hinckley have as house guests Mrs. Staley, of Ohio, and her two sons. Mrs. Staley is a sister of Mrs. Hinckley.

A number of the officers from the post have entered the races to be held on Saturday afternoon at Arlington Park race track in celebration of "Clarendon Day." Among those entered are Major C. L. Stevenson, Capt. J. W. Weeks, Lieut. C. C. Jadin, M. W. Davis, B. M. Creel, D. A. Taylor and W. J. Cunningham, of the Headquarters stables in the city.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE NOTES.

Edgewood Arsenal, Md., July 28, 1920.

The card party given in aid of the Army Relief Society at this post on July 22 is another indication of the growth of social activities in this one of the younger branches of the Regular Army so recently legalized. Weekly dances, a wonderful Flag Day observance on June 14 to which the surrounding countryside was invited and where Brigadier General Fries, Major Atkinson (post commander) and notable from Baltimore made excellent addresses; moving pictures, baseball, are signs of the real post life to which Army people are accustomed. To usual sports is added one not found at all inland posts, i.e., the Gunpowder River, the scene of constant swimming, diving and general jollification; while fishing is a real activity on the Bush River, a short half-mile from headquarters.

The reservation being six miles square—the plants for the chemical gas manufacture are far removed from post life proper, while the society of the scientific people (and their wives) in charge of the plant—is a great addition to the social side of life at Edgewood, which grows apace. A hostess house is approaching completion, and many other aids to cheer and comfort are en route.

To watch this evolution of a brand new arm of the Service; its ideals, its facts, and the gradual crystallization and the final seal of Congressional approval to which was slowly added the human side of accompanying social growth and morale, has been an unusual experience, and strange, for it has been years of time since the establishment and growth of posts in American Indian warfare times, when the West was wild.

FORT BROWN NOTES.

Fort Brown, Texas, July 19, 1920.

The officers and ladies of Fort Brown formed a party that chartered a sailboat from Point Isabel to the mouth of the river Sunday afternoon. Miss Tommie Simpson entertained with a swimming party Saturday. Fruit punch and chocolate cake were served at her quarters after the swim. The guests were Misses Irene Davidson, Helen Burns, Juanita Beury and Messrs. Burnell Goodrich, Jesse Thorman, Marcelus McDavitt, Frank Goodrich and Francis Thayer.

Mrs. Palmer, mother of Captain Palmer, 4th Cav., of Mercedes, Texas, spent the week-end in Fort Brown with Captain Palmer, who is stationed at the target range. Thursday night the officers and ladies of Fort Brown enjoyed a bridge party at the Officers' Club. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hemphill and Lieutenant Stockton.

Captain Lawrence, Captain Fitzgerald and Lieutenant Broadus are leaving shortly for Fort Riley, Kas., to attend the Riding School. Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton entertained at

dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Otto, in honor of Lieutenant Stockton's birthday and Lieut. and Mrs. Otto's first wedding anniversary. After the dinner bridge was enjoyed.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., July 23, 1920.

Capt. W. S. Rumbough left on Friday to visit his family in Marietta, Ohio. Brigadier General Lewis and his aid, Lieut. R. A. Willard, returned on Friday from New Orleans, where General Lewis has been helping to control the street-car strike.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. E. Lovell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. A. M. Graham, Mrs. Stewart Elliott and Capt. and Mrs. Statesman at dinner and the theater in Little Rock on Saturday. Lieut. F. M. Brady entertained Mmes. Taylor, Thomas Doyle, Cochran, the Misses Elizabeth Taylor, Caroline Cherry, M. E. Marshall, Martha Coleman, Bess Rogoski, Bess Couch, Helen Reed, Major T. J. Johnson, Lieut. C. A. Smith, and Messrs. Owen Lyons, Thompson Dongan, Christian, Hanes, Cochran, Dennison, Cherry, Bob Doyle and Archie House at dinner at the Country Club on Saturday in honor of Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

Major P. J. Kelly and Major G. S. Taylor returned from New Orleans on Saturday. Major F. H. Turner returned from Chicago on the same day. He has been attending the 3d Division convention.

The All Stars, a team made up from the Infantry regiments in the division, won from the 18th Field Artillery in an exciting baseball game on Miller Field Sunday afternoon. More officers than usual turned out to witness the game. Polo is now being played on the old polo field which, since we left it in the winter, has been turfed and surrounded with the race track. Two grandstands and the bandstand give plenty of space for the spectators. Eight thousand feet of pictures of the 3d in France were shown at the Red Cross House on Monday night to an audience that filled the hall.

Mrs. Paul F. Julianne and her son, Paul, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Ayres. General Lewis and Lieutenant Willard accompanied a party of Little Rock business men on a trip over the oil fields near El Dorado on Wednesday. Capt. J. J. Waterman was also a guest of the party, which was entertained at the towns visited during the two days. Mrs. G. E. Lovell left Tuesday to spend the rest of the summer in Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. S. L. Davidson, wife of Lieutenant Davidson, 4th Inf., left Saturday to spend the summer in California.

The sum of \$4,331.45 has been collected in the division and placed in trust with the Bankers' Trust Company in Little Rock for Miss Margaret Richards, a young high school girl in Little Rock, who was seriously injured when an M.T.C. bus, which was bringing her with a party of girls out to the Red Cross Convalescent House to give an entertainment for sick soldiers, was overturned, pinning her underneath.

Civilians from Little Rock and officers from Camp Pike combined Wednesday afternoon to make the first trapshoot event staged at Camp Pike a success. Captain Statesman was high gun for the afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. James A. Shipton and little daughter are occupying their new home on South Broadway, Little Rock. Major and Mrs. W. G. Carhart and Miss Carhart left us Monday for Alexandria, La., where Major Carhart is to enter and be on duty with the Public Health Service. Lieut. Col. M. A. Elliott recently lost his father and has gone to his home near here in Arkansas, to attend the funeral.

Capt. Robert Sears, formerly division ordnance officer, will sail July 26 for Antwerp, having won a place on the Olympic team at the recent tryouts at West Point. Mrs. Sears and her eldest son, Reddy, sailed for Belgium on July 6. Mrs. A. D. Newman and Mrs. C. R. Norton had birthday celebrations on the 22d, and a surprise party was given in their honor, the guests being Major and Mrs. F. H. Turner, Major and Mrs. G. M. Allen, Capt. and Mmes. J. J. Waterman and Stewart Elliott, Col. A. F. Prescott, and the Misses Winter and Spencer. Puny gifts were presented to Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Norton, and later the party played bridge.

CAMP FUNSTON NOTES.

Camp Funston, Kas., July 24, 1920.

Col. James V. Heidt having been detached and ordered to duty with the Tennessee National Guard, the officers and ladies of the Colonel's late regiment, the 55th Infantry, gave a dinner July 21 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Heidt.

Lieutenant Robinson and Captain Caperton, 80th F.A., won the tennis doubles championship of the camp by defeating Lieutenants Schwarzwelder and Judd, M.T.C., in the final round.

The 34th Infantry celebrated its fourth anniversary on July 14. The day, designated by the regimental commander as organization day, was declared a holiday for the whole regiment and was fittingly celebrated. In the morning the history of the regiment was read to the entire personnel. The commanding officer, Lieut. Col. F. R. de Funiak, gave a short talk in which he eulogized the work of the Regular Army non-commissioned officer. In the afternoon the entire regiment adjourned to Eureka Park, where the officers and enlisted men played a game of baseball. Swimming, dancing and roller skating were indulged in, and after the enormous piles of picnic food had disappeared the day was declared done. The 34th was born on July 15, 1916, at Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, and served the first two years of its life on the border. In July of 1918 it was ordered overseas and took over the front line in the Puvell sector early in October as a unit of the 7th Division. The regiment has been at Camp Funston since its return.

Five of Camp Funston's athletes have qualified for a place on the American Olympic team and are now on their way to Antwerp. Capt. A. M. Weyand, 34th Inf., is American champion in the amateur class of the Greco-Roman wrestling, and easily made his place on the big show. Lieut. Sam Stewart, Army champion heavyweight boxer, made the team and will go along as America's second choice in the heavy class. Pvt. Jack Lesser, Army champion flyweight boxer, is also the second choice for America in his class. In the tug-of-war, two Funston men, Sergeant Bond, M.T.C., and Wagoner Kelsey, 34th F.A., will add their weight and brawn to America's team of huskies.

Target practice occupies the center of the stage in the activities of camp at the present time, and as the range is at Fort Riley, considerable early rising is taking place in the camp and adjoining towns.

With the opening celebration of Service Club No. 8, Camp Funston put her ninth service club into operation.

On Thursday, July 22, the 8th Field Artillery celebrated its fourth anniversary. The program for the occasion was set for organization day, which is July 7, but military duties made it necessary to postpone it. The program was as follows: Assembly, Nugent Field at 8:30 a.m.; music, division band; presentation of recruits to the colors; reading of regimental history; address, Capt. W. C. Carlin; athletic program; regimental dinner at noon; athletic program for afternoon; smoker and dance at 8 p.m.

Lieut. W. L. Mitchell, 34th Inf., and Mrs. Mitchell are the proud parents of a fine, healthy boy. The youngster arrived on July 18 and tipped the scales at nine and one-quarter pounds.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 24, 1920.

Misses Mary and Lorna Chitty, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Chitty, entertained with an attractive hot supper in honor of Mrs. Glassford. Mrs. John L. Clem, wife of General Clem, and little daughter, Elizabeth Clem, of Washington, D.C., are the guests of Mrs. Clem's father, D. Sullivan, and sister, Miss Annie Sullivan.

The 16th Cavalry entertained with an informal hot Tuesday. Many supper parties were given before and after. Col. and Mrs. Manley arrived last week and are stationed in the Cavalry post, Fort Sam Houston. Colonel Manley has taken Colonel Skinner's place at the Base Hospital. Col. and Mrs. Jenkins entertained at dinner at the Country Club, honoring Mr. and Mrs. H. Barclay Andrews. Many Army officers attended the dinner-dance at the Country Club on Saturday. Among those present were Lieutenant Colonel Manley, Major

Denny, Major Crimmins, Colonel Test, Captain Hall, Captain Crocker, Captain Carlyle, Lieut. Karl E. Henion, Lieut. Samuel Ringsdorf and Lieutenant Anthony.

One of the interesting visitors in the city is Mrs. Glassford, wife of Major Pelham D. Glassford, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., who is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson, of 1109 West Magnolia avenue. Mrs. Glassford is better known in San Antonio as Miss Cora Carleton, daughter of Col. Guy Carleton, who was stationed at Fort Sam Houston a few years ago. Miss Marguerite Mayer entertained with a buffet supper July 9, in honor of Mrs. Follett Bradley, of Fort Sill, Okla., who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Ayraud. Miss Lucy Seeligen entertained with an attractive picnic supper recently for about thirty guests. Lieut. Karl E. Henion entertained at dinner at the Country Club on July 10.

Mrs. E. P. Byrne left July 9 for Camp Funston to join Captain Byrne. Capt. and Mrs. Ayraud entertained at dinner July 8 at the arsenal in honor of their guest, Mrs. Follett Bradley, of Fort Sill, Okla.

Mrs. John Jenkins, wife of Colonel Jenkins, entertained at luncheon July 10 at her home, East Lawn, in honor of Mrs. Carlos Bee. Covers were laid for Mmes. Bee, Joseph T. Dickman, Daniel Van Voorhis, A. F. Cassad, P. J. McNeil, H. Lee Ransom, W. S. Fly, F. G. Cambe, G. W. Martin, F. L. Hillyer, J. C. Minus, W. S. Scott, R. L. Ball and the hostess.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 26, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Drum has returned from a month's absence in Washington, where he was on temporary duty in connection with a reorganization board of the Army. Miss Mildred McKee left Monday for Berkeley, Calif., to be the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Strough. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Edwards and sons Edward and Earl, will motor from Camp Gordon, Ga., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where Captain Edwards will be attached to the 4th Division. En route they will be guests of Mrs. Edwards's sister, Mrs. Otto Linck, and Mr. Linck.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Joseph Lacouture will come early in August from Camp Vail, N.J., for a visit with Mrs. Lacouture's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Miller, in Leavenworth. Lieut. and Mrs. Lacouture will go to Massachusetts for a short visit before coming to Leavenworth. Mr. Donald M. McKee, en route to Texas, arrived Saturday from New York to be the guest of his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. H. McKee, for a short while.

Major and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Mr. and Mrs. William Whitaker, of Leavenworth, left Tuesday for a motor and fishing trip to the resorts of Wisconsin. Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams will leave shortly for San Antonio, Texas, where Colonel Adams has been detailed for duty.

As a pleasure for the young bride-elect, Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Miss Dorothy McKee entertained with a bridge and shower at the quarters of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. McKee on Thursday.

Major and Mrs. George B. Foster, jr., formerly stationed at Fort Leavenworth, announce the birth of a daughter, Katherine Christine, on July 11 at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. Mrs. Foster was formerly Miss Ellis Thomas, of Leavenworth.

Announcements have been received from Mrs. George Webster Pierce, of Evanston, Ill., of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Lucy Frances Pierce, to Col. Charles W. Castle, U.S.A. Colonel Castle will be a member of the staff class this year. After passing the summer at the North Shore Hotel, Evanston, Col. and Mrs. Castle will come to Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. William Hones and little daughter, Jean Caroline, who spent the past winter in Leavenworth with Mrs. Hones's grandmother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, and who sailed recently for Coblenz, Germany, to join Captain Hones, have arrived at their destination.

Major George W. G. Haan, director of the War Plans Division of the General Staff, and Col. H. A. Smith, assistant commander of the General Staff College at Washington, arrived in Leavenworth on Monday, to inspect the Army Service Schools.

Miss Dacotah Drechsel and Mr. William Drechsel, who have been guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drechsel, for the past month, left Monday for Camp Pike, Ark., to join their mother, Mrs. Morris Lindsay, and Captain Lindsay, M.C. Mrs. W. G. Peace entertained six guests at a luncheon and a movie party on Thursday.

The 4th Aerial Photographic Section, Air Service, which was stationed at Fort Leavenworth until very recently, at one time while they were here had photographed forty square miles in the vicinity of Easton in one hour and fifteen minutes' flying time, getting 192 negatives at 8,000 feet. Prints from these negatives have been assembled into a mosaic which is to remain at the General Service Schools. The mosaic was copied to a scale of three inches to a mile and fifteen of these prints were used in the School of the Line instructional maneuvers. The General Staff class has been instructed in the co-ordination of aerial photography with other units of a command, being shown with explanation of the Easton mosaic and Service types of cameras. During the progress of the class a DH-4B airplane flew to Kansas City, where oblique photographs were made of prominent structures. The seventy-mile round trip was completed and dry prints placed in the hands of the trainees in two hours. Twelve negatives have been made in eight hours' flying time, covering 250 of a 300 square mile mosaic that will include the city of Leavenworth, the military reservation and the ground usually included in the maneuver problems of the General Service Schools. This mosaic is being made with the same equipment and at the same altitude and scale as the small Easton mosaic, and it is to be used regularly by the future classes at these schools.

The laying of the concrete surface on Section A of the fort to fort highway in Leavenworth county will commence this week. The laying of concrete will start at the Douglas county line about two miles south of Six Corners and will extend north towards Reno, the end of Section A. There are five and one-half miles in this section and it is planned to have a hard surface put on by winter if there is no delay in getting material shipped. The top covering of the road, which is to be eighteen feet wide, will consist of six inches of a mixture of cement, sand and Joplin gravel. The gravel is hard as flint and it helps to make a binding and lasting surface when mixed with cement and sand.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., June 14, 1920.

The 31st Infantry, which has been in Siberia for the last year and a half, has returned to Fort William McKinley. The first big affair was a banquet, which the officers gave to Col. Fred W. Bugbee, who had had command of the regiment from October, 1919, until shortly after the regiment arrived at Manila, when he was relieved by Col. Ralph H. Van Deman. About fifty officers of the regiment and several others from McKinley were present. Silver belt buckles with the regimental crest were the favors. The banquet was conducted as the trial of Colonel Bugbee for deserting the regiment.

Col. and Mrs. Ralph Van Deman entertained the regiment and the Fort McKinley staff at a charming ten-dance on May 26 at the Officers' Club. On the day the transport Sherman landed Mrs. Van Deman had a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club for the arriving officers' wives—Mmes. Chance, Odor, Bower, Chapman and Bugbee. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Chance entertained in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond Odor. On May 25 Mrs. William Chapman entertained at luncheon for Mrs. Lea and Mrs. Dierdorf, who are leaving on the transport Merritt to join their husbands in Chee Foo, China.

Col. and Mrs. Ralph Van Deman were guests of honor at a charmingly appointed tea given May 17 at the Polo Club by Major and Mrs. Robert Wescott, of the 1st Philippine Infantry. On the first parade day of the 31st Mrs. Van Deman entertained the ladies of the regiment at bridge on her veranda, which commanded a view of the parade ground.

Each transport from the States brings some wives to the regiment. The Thomas arrived June 1 with Mmes. Baker, Rhodes, Yates and Arms. Mrs. Baker had with her her mother, Mrs. Olmstead, and her sister, Miss Helen Olmstead, of Dan-

villa, Ill., who expect to be with her for some time. Mrs. Arms brought from her home, Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Helen Reed Olmstead to be her guest.

Col. and Mrs. Ralph Van Deman entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Hazard, who arrived on the Thomas en route for Tokyo, where Captain Hazard will study the Japanese customs and language preparatory to being presented at court. Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Chance entertained June 2 at the Army and Navy Club for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George D. Hull, Mrs. Chance's brother and sister-in-law. When Major Gen. and Mrs. Graves came from Baguio they were guests of Col. and Mrs. Van Deman until they moved into the commanding general's quarters.

Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee had five tables of bridge on June 8. Mrs. J. C. Baker had a luncheon on June 9, the guest of honor being Mrs. E. W. Strother, who is en route to join her husband in Cebu, P. I. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Van Deman are giving a series of delightful dinners to the members of the regiment, and on May 24 entertained at a tea for twenty at the Polo Club. There was a stag party on June 7 in honor of Lieut. Raymond W. Odor's birthday anniversary.

Major and Mrs. W. Fred Bugbee entertained at the Army and Navy Club at the dinner-dance on June 10, complimenting Major Gen. and Mrs. Graves. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Van Deman, Col. and Mrs. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Gillem, Col. and Mrs. Leitch, Miss Leitch, Major and Mrs. Hubbard, Major and Mrs. Wescott, Miss Lawson, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodward, Colonel King, Major Melack, Major Raymond and Lieutenant Hoffman. Miss Leitch designed the unusually attractive place-cards.

Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Baker and Capt. and Mrs. William Chapman entertained on June 11 at dinner preceding the dance at the Fort McKinley Club.

CAMP STOTENBURG.

Camp Stotenburg, P.I., June 13, 1920.

Col. Heard gave a party Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Trimble and Mrs. Marx. The occasion was the opening of the newly completed dance hall in the "barrio" just outside the post. Invitations were issued to the entire post and accepted by all who could possibly attend.

Capt. and Mrs. Trimble entertained informally at dinner Sunday for Lieutenants Stansbury and Imboden.

Few entertainments have been given on this post during the last week, owing to the sad death of Captain Stone. This prominent Scout officer died suddenly a week ago, after an illness of forty minutes. Deep sympathy is felt for his widow, mother and three children by all his many friends, and also it seems particularly sad that he died just before receiving his colonelcy in the Regular Army, which the Army Reorganization bill would have given him.

Mrs. F. H. Poole gave a bridge-luncheon Friday for Mmes. Trimble, Barriger, Marx and Du Fresno. Lieut. and Mrs. Marx gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Trimble, Captain Wagner and Lieutenant Stansbury. Capt. and Mrs. Tuteur gave a dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Herbert and Miss Dunlop and Col. and Mrs. Crane. Bridge was played and the prize, a new novel, was won by Colonel Crane, who handed it to Mrs. Mills, who is leaving for the States in a few days.

The Stotenburg polo teams left last week for Manila, to take part in the tournament there. The members of the teams are Capt. J. O. Lackey, Capt. P. H. Sherwood and Lieutenants Hammond, Jett, Duncan, Alexander, Hartman, Conlon and Wilkenson.

Mrs. C. M. Tuteur spent a few days last week in Manila as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Teale. Mrs. R. A. Isker has been visiting in Manila. Miss Basa, of Manila, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Luis Salvo.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fidal Segundo have as their guest Mrs. Segundo's sister, at their home on Wint avenue.

Lieut. Harry Black, with the Philippine Scouts rifle team, left for the States this week to take part in the National Rifle Competition at Camp Perry.

This week has witnessed quite an exodus from this post, as many officers and their families are leaving upon the next transport. Among those who expect to sail are Major and Mrs. Burroughs, Capt. and Mrs. Mills and their two daughters, Frances and Betty; Capt. and Mrs. Carroll and two little girls; Lieut. and Mrs. Steele and their infant son; Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieutenants Imboden and Grayson.

Camp Stotenburg, P.I., June 20, 1920.

Captain Pierce, aid of Major General Kernan, and Mrs. Pierce and Miss Katherine Kernan spent the week-end at Camp Stotenburg as guests of Colonel Heard, who entertained for them at dinner Saturday, followed by a dance at the clubhouse. Colonel Heard's dinner guests were Major and Mrs. Reese, Capt. and Mrs. Going, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Trimble and Lieut. and Mrs. Marx, besides the guests of honor. Later in the evening Colonel Heard gave a dance, which was attended by the entire post. The 9th Cavalry band played selections for dancing.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John A. Crane gave a reception Saturday in honor of Miss Kernan at their quarters in the Artillery post. The house was decorated with tropical foliage and red blossoms from the "fire-tree" and the Artillery band played upon the lawn during the afternoon. Mrs. Charles E. Reese and Mrs. Clifford M. Tuteur served lemonade and punch and Mrs. Richard B. Going presided at the tea table. Mrs. Crane was also assisted by Mmes. W. L. Barriger, Philip H. Sherwood, A. T. Clark and R. L. McDonald.

At the polo tournament which took place last week in Manila a team of the 9th Cavalry won against the teams of Manila, Fort McKinley and B team, 9th Cavalry.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Balboa Heights, C.Z., July 12, 1920.

A large number of Army and Navy officers were present at the third of July dinner at Union Club. Among those who entertained with diners there that evening were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Rihelddaffer, Major Day, Captain Woodruff and Lieutenant Dunkle. The American Consul General and Mrs. Snyder entertained that evening at dinner in honor of Mrs. and Miss Hewes, of New Orleans, who are guests of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States. The afternoon of the fourth the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, the Hon. Clarence Hewes, gave a large reception to the American colony and included many of the Panamanians and foreign legations. The Golf Club, out on the Sabanas, was one of the most popular resorts during the holiday. Among those who spent the day there were General Kennedy, Colonels Morow, Craig, Sneed, Fisher, Major Kimball, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Col. and Mrs. Wildrick, Mrs. Jessop, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patterson, Major and Mrs. Hicks and Miss Mullen.

Col. and Mrs. Wildrick had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Munroe and Steele, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Major and Mrs. Kimball and Major and Mrs. Pullen. On Wednesday the U.S. Military Attaché and Mrs. Cruse entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. and Miss Hewes, of New Orleans. Their guests included the American and French Chargés d'Affaires, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Major and Mrs. Hicks, Captain Jackson, of the U.S. Tacoma, and Major Day.

Captain Jessop gave a surprise birthday dinner party July 10 in honor of Mrs. Jessop and for Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Major and Mrs. Hicks, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Rihelddaffer, Col. and Mrs. Wildrick, Miss Mullen and Lieutenant Lee.

In honor of Miss Ethel Craig, recently arrived from school in the States, Major and Mrs. Hicks entertained at dinner on

Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Craig and Miss Craig, Capt. and Mrs. Tarley, Capt. and Mrs. Rose, Major and Mrs. Kimball, Major and Mrs. Randolph, Misses Steele, Mullen, Sadler, Bristol, Captain Houghton and Messrs. Conway, Hamilton, Thee and Dunkle.

On July 11 there was a very impressive memorial service held at St. Luke's Chapel in honor of Major General Gorgas. This was the church General Gorgas attended during his life here. The Panamanian flags were at half-mast for three days in honor of the passing of this great man, who was especially beloved and revered on the Isthmus.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Deebie, who have recently returned from their wedding tour to the States. The Garrards' guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Harmon, Lieut. and Mrs. Cassard, Mmes. Malabury, Porter, Krusi, Misses Craig, Sadler, Lee, Bristol, Steele, Captains Blankenship, Houghton, Newman, Gallager, Woodruff, Lieutenants Zerbe, Thee, Dunkle, Conway, Harding, Hamilton and Mr. Garrard.

Mrs. Evans entertained for Mrs. Deebie at bridge on Saturday for Mmes. Munroe, Jessop, Morrow, Ruau, Kintner, Deebie, Cruse, Heald, Blackburn, Hicks, Morse, Clifton, Goldthwaite, Gilbough, Hess, Comegys and Hamilton. Prizes were won by Mmes. Jessop, Heald, Clifton and Comegys.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BERTHOLET.—Born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 17, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. F. E. Bertholet, U.S.A., a son, Frank Edmund Bertholet, Jr.

BLAKELY.—Born July 16, 1920, to the wife of Comdr. C. A. Blakely, U.S.N., a daughter.

BOLLING.—Born at Camp Shannon, Hachita, N.M., June 11, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. A. R. Bolling, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Josephine Bolling.

CHRISTIE.—Born at Newport, R.I., July 21, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. R. W. Christie, U.S.N., a daughter, Barbara Christie.

COCHRAN.—Born at New London, Conn., July 19, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Peyton S. Cochran, U.S.N., a daughter, Gertrude Louise Cochran.

DAVIS.—Born at Annapolis, Md., July 16, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Ralph Otis Davis, U.S.N., a son, Frank MacDowell Leavitt Davis.

DITTO.—Born at Camp Meade, Md., July 19, 1920, to the wife of Major Rollo C. Ditto, 17th Inf., U.S.A., a son.

DYER.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 23, 1920, to the wife of Major Jesse F. Dyer, U.S.M.C., a daughter.

EBERLE.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 25, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. E. R. Eberle (S.C.), U.S.N., a daughter, Mildred Eberle.

EILER.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 19, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Ernest E. Eiler, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Dorothy Mae.

ELMER.—Born at Jamestown, R.I., July 20, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. E. P. Elmer, U.S.N., a son, Robert Patterson Elmer, Jr.

HALLORAN.—Born at Seattle, Wash., July 5, 1920, to the wife of Capt. G. M. Halloran, 44th U.S. Inf., a son, James Paul Stacy Halloran.

HARDY.—Born at Helena, Mont., July 11, 1920, to the wife of Major Edwin Noel Hardy, Cav., U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Howard Hardy.

HEAD.—Born at Camp Meade, Md., July 19, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Harold Head, 17th U.S. Inf., a son.

HERSEY.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 28, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Hersey, Jr., U.S.N., a son, Mark Leslie Hersey, 3d.

HOUSER.—Born at Coblenz-Lutzel, Germany, July 2, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. M. H. Houser, U.S.A., a son.

HURDIS.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, June 30, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Charles E. Hurdis, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Sara Briden Hurdis.

JENKINS.—Born at Long Beach, Calif., July 1, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. J. H. Jenkins, U.S.N., a son, John Hayes Jenkins, Jr.

KAYS.—Born at Hampton Roads, Va., July 29, 1920, to the wife of Comdr. Herbert E. Kays, U.S.N., a son, William Morrow Kays.

KUPFER.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., July 21, 1920, to the wife of Capt. A. K. Kupfer, 40th Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Louise Kupfer.

LORSHBOUGH.—Born at Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1920, to the wife of Comdr. Walter W. Lorschbough, U.S.N., a son, Walter Hubbard Lorschbough.

MITCHELL.—Born at Camp Funston, Kas., July 18, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. W. L. Mitchell, 34th U.S. Inf., a son.

MORRISON.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Charles Henry Morrison, U.S.N., a son, Edward MacDonald Morrison.

MOSES.—Born at Boston, Mass., July 17, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Raymond G. Moses, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, John Willis Moses.

MULLANEY.—Born at Camp Grant, Ill., July 25, 1920, to the wife of Sergt. John F. Mullaney, 6th Field Signal Bn., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Mullaney.

PEYTON.—Born at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Bernard Peyton, U.S.A., a daughter, Evelyn Haile Peyton.

RANDALL.—Born at San Francisco, Calif., July 18, 1920, to the wife of Major D. M. Randall, U.S.M.C., a son.

RICHARDS.—Born at Coronado, Calif., June 30, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick G. Richards, U.S.N., a son, Charles Ligon Richards.

ROBERTS.—Born at Newport News, Va., June 23, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. John B. Roberts, U.S.N., a son.

SIMPSON.—Born, July 22, 1920, to the wife of Capt. B. W. Simpson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, May Simpson.

SOMERVELL.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, June 29, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Col. B. B. Somervell, U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Ann.

WHITNEY.—Born at Camp Dix, N.J., July 10, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Milton Whitney, Jr., 45th Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Whitney.

MARRIED.

COCORAN.—RAYMOND.—At Alhadena, Calif., recently, Mr. Richard B. Cocoran and Miss Alice Raymond.

COURTENAY.—MONTGOMERY.—At Shanghai, China, June 23, 1920, Lieut. Frank J. Courtenay, U.S.N., and Miss Betty Montgomery.

DUNN.—O'CONNELL.—At New York city, July 17, 1920, Capt. Harry Howell Dunn, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Lillian C. O'Connell.

HARRIS.—PARKER.—On July 28, 1920, Lieut. Lee V. Harris, Tank Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Beatrice Parker, daughter of Mrs. H. W. Parker and the late Col. H. W. Parker, Cav., U.S.A.

HAYNES.—PARKER.—On July 17, 1920, Lieut. Allen Francis Haynes, U.S. Inf., son of Col. Ira A. Haynes, U.S.A., and Miss Florence Ruth Parker, daughter of the late Col. H. W. Parker, U.S. Cav.

HEALY.—HARRISON.—Married at Tucson, Ariz., July 20, 1920, Lieut. John H. Healy, U.S.A., and Miss Ella Harrison.

KING.—HARRIS.—At San Antonio, Texas, July 23, 1920, Capt. Clifford B. King, U.S.A., and Miss Harriette M. Harris.

MCCLARY.—COOPER.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., July 23, 1920, Capt. Oliver Spelling McClary, 49th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Cooper.

MILNER.—LOWE.—At Manila, P.I., April 29, 1920, Capt. Escott B. Miller, Philippine Scouts, and Miss Marguerite

Elizabeth Lowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Lowe, of Omaha, Neb.

VILLARET.—HARVEY.—At Washington, D.C., July 17, 1920, Capt. Eugene Villaret, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Miss Abigail Harvey.

WHITNEY.—CROSS.—At Northfield, Vt., July 9, 1920, Lieut. Philip McI. Whitney, U.S.A., and Miss Bernice Dutton Cross.

DIED.

BIRMINGHAM.—Died at Washington, D.C., July 24, 1920, Mrs. Clara Clarke Birmingham, widow of Col. Henry P. Birmingham, U.S.A., and mother of Capt. R. G. Birmingham, U.S.A., H. T. Birmingham, and Mdan. William Birmingham, U.S. Naval Academy.

BROOKE.—Died on July 28, 1920, at Fort Strong, Mmes. Esther Willing Brooks, widow of the late Major John Brooks, M.C., U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Stephen Miller Fouts, and Major Mark Brooks, Engr. Corps, U.S.A.

CHAPPELEAR.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., July 20, 1920, Mrs. Florence Peabody Chappellear, wife of Col. Louis S. Chappellear, C.A.C., U.S.A.

KIP.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., July 18, 1920, Elizabeth Clementine Kip, widow of William I. Kipp and mother of Mrs. Guy L. Edie, wife of Colonel Edie, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Ernest Robinson, wife of Dr. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo.

MCCARRON.—Died at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 1920, Lieut. William C. McCarron, Air Service (emergency), U.S.A.

SOEKLAND.—Died at Leavenworth, Kan., July 24, 1920, Albert H. Soekland, father of Major William G. Soekland, S.C., U.S.A.

STRONG.—Died at West Point, N.Y., July 24, 1920, Elizabeth Marion Veasey Strong, daughter of Lieut. Col. George V. Strong, U.S.A., and Mrs. Strong.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., June 6, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Steger gave a bridge-dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Doores, who are leaving for the States on the transport Thomas. The guests were Col. and Mrs. E. P. Davis, Major and Mrs. Chunn, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Musgrave and Capt. and Mrs. Pruett. Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Smith and Capt. and Mrs. Crane motored down the Benguet trail after a two months' leave in Baguio.

Those sailing on the Liscum for the Southern Island trip were Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Ervin, Capt. and Mrs. French, Miss Reppy and Miss Johnson and Mrs. Steere. Capt. and Mrs. Pinney and Capt. and Mrs. Davison returned to the post after a month at Baguio.

Col. and Mrs. E. R. Tilton arrived on the transport Thomas and the Colonel will be in command of the Artillery garrison. Other arrivals on the Thomas were Capt. and Mrs. M. J. O'Brien and Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Chapman and Captain Hodson.

Captain Dent gave a dinner and dance to the members of his company, Co. M, 4th Philippine Infantry. At Captain Dent's table were Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Sillman, Major and Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Pyle, Capt. Lambert Smith, Captain Nichol, Miss Merritt, Miss Waldron, Miss Dent, Mrs. Mosher, Lieut. and Mrs. Garcia, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieutenants Lawrence, McGovern and Donegan.

Capt. and Mrs. Lowry gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Wertz and Mrs. Hill, afterwards going to see the Players at the Topsiside Cine. Mrs. Edwards gave a bridge of seven tables in honor of Mrs. Doores. Those present were Mmes. Davis, Greer, Pinney, Dodson, Robinson, Tenny, Waldron, Steger, Maynard, Sillman, Chunn, Nichols, Hamilton, Wertz, Merritt, Harloe, Lowry, Dally, Wilson, Drewery, Pruett, Hagelstein, Musgrave, Axelson, Smock and Miss Northington and Miss Ann Musgrave.

Col. and Mrs. Steger and Capt. and Mrs. Tenny were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lowry on Tuesday.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., June 13, 1920.

A despedida was given at the Topsiside Club for Col. and Mrs. Doores, Lieut. and Mrs. Bricker and Captain Rockwood in the form of a buffet supper and dance. The entire garrison attended. Capt. and Mrs. Cochran returned from a month's vacation in Baguio.

Col. and Mrs. Marquardt are house guests of Major and Mrs. Wilson. Colonel Marquardt will take command of the Infantry. Mrs. Waldron gave a bridge-luncheon as a farewell to Mrs. Doores. Each guest brought an attractive present for the guest of honor. Col. and Mrs. Musgrave gave a bridge-dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Doores. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinn, Miss Armstrong and Major Shock were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Major and Mrs. Chunn had a bridge Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. Pinney, Miss Dent and Lieutenant Donegan. Lieut. and Mrs. Hagelstein gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Stephens and Lieut. and Mrs. Wertz.

On Saturday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. P. Smith had a small dinner for Col. and Mrs. Tilton. Those present were Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Sillman and Capt. and Mrs. Maynard. Captains Grisso and Kames entertained at the Topsiside Club with a bridge-dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd, Misses Thompson, Adams, Emery, Armstrong and Dent, Captain Scott, Major Shock, Captain Pickles and Lieutenant Dixon.

Col. and Mrs. Sillman gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Marquardt and Major and Mrs. Wilson.

Major and Mrs. Wilson gave a bridge party at the Nipa Club for Lieut. and Mrs. Quinn, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, and Lieutenants Yates, Biddinger, Mauier, Caperton, McIntyre and Hutto. Before the Nipa Club hop Capt. and Mrs. Wright gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Marquardt, Col. and Mrs. Sillman, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Merritt, Miss Dent, Captain Mortensen, Lieutenants Yates and Biddinger, and Captain Dent.

Mrs. Doores, who is soon to leave the post, was guest of honor at a bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Maynard. The guests included Mmes. Tilton, Dodson, Davis, Edwards, Waldron, Hamilton, Pruett, Musgrave, Nichols and J. P. Smith.

STATE FORCES.

NEW YORK.

The 23d Infantry, 1st Cavalry and 2d Field Artillery, 2d Brigade, are to leave their armories on Aug. 1 for tours of duty, the Infantry going to Camp Upton, N.Y.; the Cavalry to Camp Dix, N.J., and the Artillery unit to camp Bragg, N.G.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In accordance with the will of Gen. William Moffat Reilly, of Philadelphia, who died on Feb. 29, 1896, a gold medal is to be presented during the annual encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard to the commissioned, non-commissioned officer or private who has served faithfully for the longest continued period at the time of the presentation. Claimants for the medal have forwarded their applications direct to The Adjutant General of the state, which it was required should be received by July 25. Among the officers of the Guard who have received the medal in recent years are Brig. Gens. Thomas J. Stewart, J. Lewis Good and Joseph K. Weaver.

Complying with instructions of the War Department organizations of the Guard are to make tours of field exercises at Mt. Gretna, Pa., for the following periods: 1st Cavalry, 10th, 13th and 16th Infantry, Aug. 1 to 15, inclusive. From Aug. 7 to Aug. 21, inclusive, these organizations will make the tour: 1st, 3d, 6th, 8th and 18th Infantry, and all separate units recognized by the Militia Bureau, War Department, and not assigned to any of the organizations named.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

C. E. C. asks: Is the 5th U. S. Cavalry assigned to any Regular Army division? Answer: No.

W. H. O.—The article on page 1422, our issue of July 17, shows clearly the grading and classification for pay of the enlisted personnel. Examinations are not prescribed in the order quoted (G.O. 36). Sergeants, Medical Department, do not get specialist rating, as they are in the fourth grade.

FORMER OFFICER asks: Did Congress pass a bill whereby any enlisted man who held a commission during the war would be retired in the grade of master signal electrician? Answer: No; see the provision for warrant rank for those retired enlisted men who held commissions during the war (Sec. 127a).

A. S. S. asks: If Tables of Organization authorize two commissioned officers for a specified duty, would one officer be entitled to increased compensation under Act of April 26, 1898, in action against the enemy, if he held both commissions? Answer: All questions regarding compensation for enlisted men and above grade are decided on their merits. Submit through the channel.

SUBSCRIBER.—The pay of a private first class, base \$35, increases ten per cent, or \$3.50, each five years of service. Thus \$35, \$38.50, \$42, \$45.50, \$49. Consult the table on page 1422, our issue of July 17, and add whatever specialist rating has been given to you, as there explained. Count your total active service, continuous or otherwise.

SUBSCRIBER asks: I enlisted in Troop D, 2d U. S. Cav., Nov. 4, 1898, and served in the Philippines. Was in action four times against enemy forces. Discharged Nov. 3, 1901; character excellent. Am I entitled to Spanish War service medal, or ribbon of any kind applying on such service? If so, how shall I proceed? Answer: Entitled not to Spanish War medal, but to Philippine medal and ribbon. See page 164, Compilation of General Orders. Apply to The A.G.

S. E. O.—Although the Secretary of War is authorized to grant the privilege of purchase of discharge from the Army, no regulations have been issued since the war giving conditions and price of such discharge. Apply to The A.G., stating reasons for desiring to quit the Service.

J. E.—No action was taken by Congress on any bill that would "return to the retired list, on full pay and allowances, those enlisted men who returned to active service for the full duration of the war and who were not commissioned."

ANXIOUS asks: (1) Was double time allowed for service in the U. S. during the Spanish-American War, 1898? (2) What was the date of the arrival at Manila, P. I., of the third expedition in 1898? Answer: (1) No. (2) Transport Newport July 25; Indiana, Ohio, Morgan City and City of Paris July 31.

SUBSCRIBER.—You will note by reference to the pay table as shown on page 1422, our issue of July 17, that while the foreign service twenty per cent. figures on both base and longevity, the temporary increase of May 18 figures on the base only. This is correct.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 26, 1920.

Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, on Friday inspected the R.O.T.C. camp and reviewed the unit. He was present at the regular program, which included infantry drill, calisthenics, swimming contests and the firing of the G.P.F. On Saturday he made an inspection trip to Camp Eustis. He was accompanied by Col. J. B. Murphy and Lieut. William Coe. In honor of General Coe a joint dinner was given by Col. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Cardwell and Major Brigham at the club on Friday, all later attending the R.O.T.C. hop at the Artillery School. The guests included Major General Coe, Col. and Mrs. Barnes, Major and Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Stotsbury, Mrs. Young, Colonel Murphy, Commander Davis, U.S.N., Major Henderson, Lieutenant Coe.

The student officers of the Classes of 1920 and 1921, U. S. M.A., gave a dinner at the Sherwood Inn on Friday in honor of Capt. Edward L. Kelly, who has been director of the basic course, Coast Artillery School, and who leaves soon for Panama. The dinner was also complimentary to Capt. H. F. Nichols and H. F. Loomis, who have served as instructors and who have recently been detailed for duty at the Military Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. Augustus Norton entertained with a supper party Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Haines and Captains Shippam and Watrous. The week before Capt. and Mrs. Norton had a supper party for Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Chambers and Captain Kelly.

Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Reyhold entertained with a supper party on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Huggins and Bunker, Majors and Mrs. Brigham, Herring, Bowin and Wildrick, Capt. and Mrs. Haines, Dennis and Grimm, Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Mitchell, Delano, Moore, Sloan and Sullivan, Miss Adams, Captain Harrison, Lieutenants Schaefer and Wilson, and Mr. Adams. Mrs. C. E. Brigham entertained at bridge on Tuesday. Mrs. Cardwell and Mrs. Wildrick served. Others present included Mrs. Mitchell, Johnson, Mason, Bunker, Stotsbury, Herring, Dennis, Chambers and Miss Owen. On Thursday Mrs. Brigham, accompanied by Mary Elizabeth and Door Brigham, left for a visit of several weeks in California.

Mrs. Loop is entertaining her mother and sister, Mrs. Frank L. Ingalls and Miss Agnes Ingalls, of Memphis, Tenn. Ella-Sue Henderson is spending a week with her father, Major Henderson, at the Sherwood Inn. Mrs. John Sloan had as her guests last week her sister, Mrs. Sullivan, and two children from Greenville, S.C., and her cousin, Miss Caroline Bunker, from Columbia, S.C. Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Meyer and little daughter have arrived for station and are settling in quarters recently vacated by Captain McWhorter. Mrs. Chambers and Lois Chambers have moved into the apartment formerly occupied by Captain Kelly. Captain Chambers will join them this week. Capt. and Mrs. Engelhart and two children are among recent arrivals on the post and have been assigned to one of the houses in "Harlem," while Capt. and Mrs. D. N. Swan and two little daughters have moved into the brick set inside the fort recently held by Captain Giffin.

Mrs. E. B. Dennis is entertaining her sister, Mrs. E. W. Du Bois, of Boston, and her friend, Mrs. L. Simpson. Capt. and Mrs. O. L. Spiller have as house guests Captain Spiller's mother and sister, Mrs. Spiller and Miss Spiller, of Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. H. C. Barnes spent several days in Washington last week. Mrs. John Somerville has returned from Atlanta, Ga., and is with Dr. Somerville at the Sherwood. Mrs. S. L. McLeary left last week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Douglas Cordner, and Captain Cordner in New York.

Col. and Mrs. C. G. Bunker entertained a large number of friends with a tea on the porch of the Fort Monroe Club on Saturday. Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Wildrick and Mrs. Young assisted. Major General Coe came in late in the afternoon with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hagood and Col. and Mrs. Lincoln from Camp Eustis.

Much interest has been evidenced in the tennis tournament held during the week under auspices of the Fort Monroe Club. The semi-finals in the singles were played off on Saturday. Major Wildrick winning from Lieutenant Harbaugh, and Lieutenant Hendrick defeating Captain Nichols. The finals between Major Wildrick and Lieutenant Hendrick will be played to-day. The remainder of the week will be devoted to the doubles.

The students at the R.O.T.C. camp gave a reception in honor

of their officers in their club room on Wednesday evening. The program included selections by the R.O.T.C. orchestra and various other numbers by the students.

Major and Mrs. Edward Wildrick entertained informally at supper on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Johnson, Major Brigham and Captain Wildrick. Mr. Ramsdell, of Washington, gave a dinner on Wednesday at the Monticello Hotel for Capt. and Mrs. Norton and Mr. Webb, of New York.

Corpl. Henry French, 4th Co., Chesapeake Bay, was awarded the D.S.C. at evening parade on Tuesday. The presentation was made by Major General Cronkhite and was followed by a regimental review, consisting of one battalion of Coast Artillery troops and one battalion of R.O.T.C. troops. The award was for "extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet, France, Oct. 10, 1918. When his platoon was ordered to withdraw he manned a Lewis gun, the crew of which had become casualties, and by delivering a heavy fire successfully covered the withdrawal. Himself subjected to heavy enemy fire and wounded in the course of action, he remained at his post until the danger to his platoon was over."

CAMP VAIL SIGNAL CORPS R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Camp Vail, N.J., July 22, 1920.

The entire battalion of students was taken by bus to Fort Hancock on July 17, and then boarded two Government tugs to witness the Shamrock-Resolute yacht race.

A lecture on telegraphy was delivered July 19 by Mr. G. M. Yorke, chief engineer of the Western Union. Mr. Yorke was formerly a colonel in the Signal Corps. The history of wireless telephony was thoroughly covered in a lecture by Mr. W. B. Arnold, radio engineer, of the A.T. & T. Co. on July 21. The advanced students were taken by truck on July 21 to visit the large radio experimental station of the Western Electric Company at Elberon, N.J. Radio experts of the Western Electric explained and demonstrated the latest experiments and developments in wireless telephony.

Daily instruction in swimming and life-saving methods is being conducted by Captain Mills of the American Red Cross. Col. C. McK. Saltzman, Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has just completed a two-day inspection of the camp. Preparations are being completed for a five-day maneuver in the field. This maneuver will terminate the course of instruction at this camp and will be followed by a military and track tournament, to be held on July 31.

CAMP HUMPHREYS ENGINEER R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 28, 1920.

The final week of the Engineer Camp came to an end with a track meet, in which students from each of the companies of the battalion participated. Prizes were given in merchandise orders on stores in Washington. On the evening of the track meet motion pictures of the work of the battalion were exhibited in the Liberty Theater to all the students and their friends. About 4,000 feet of film were exposed during the progress of the camp, and copies will be prepared for use in connection with enrolment for next summer's camp.

On Friday the students assisted in the program of events in the Gymkhana, a benefit performance for the Engineer Branch of the Army Relief Society. The features assigned to the R.O.T.C. students were obstacle race, barrel race and caterpillar race. Other organizations from the post gave exhibitions of wall scaling, firing land mines, etc. The most amusing events were the slow-mule race and the chariot race, the latter contest having three entries with four mules to the chariot. After the show members of the post and their ladies adjourned to Harris Hall, where a tea-dance was held.

Officers from the school who visited other summer camps of the R.O.T.C. returned to camp well pleased with what they saw. Major H. E. Clark and Capt. Hans Kramer visited the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe; Major G. C. Dobson and Capt. L. Clay visited the Motor Transport School at Camp Holabird; Capt. W. M. Hoge and Lieut. E. P. Ketchum the Signal Corps School at Camp Vail, and Capt. K. A. P. Rice the school at Camp Benning.

A team from the battalion, composed of fourteen students, is practicing on the range every day for the rifle shoot to be held at Camp Perry.

The entire battalion spent last Thursday with the actual layout and construction of a section of light railway, the students carrying on the entire work of survey, demolition of trees, etc., on the line, and assembly of the sections of switches, curves and straight sections of track.

The members of the Advanced company gave a dance to their friends in Harris Hall on Monday evening, the officers from the R.O.T.C. staff being guests. Many of the students had friends come from a distance to attend. A display of pyrotechnics in front-line warfare was held on the last evening the students were in camp.

CAMP MEADE NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., July 26, 1920.

A dance to the visiting officers and to their wives was recently given at the Service Club. Gen. and Mrs. Hutcheson and Col. and Mrs. Rothenbach received the guests. At the Liberty Theater recently the motion pictures of the Officers' Athletic Class were shown. The commanding general presented the diplomas and made the graduation address. The 12th Infantry gave a complimentary dance to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hutcheson upon the occasion of the former's promotion. Col. and Mrs. Crane are visiting Major and Mrs. Alfred Brandt, of the 12th Infantry. Mrs. Charles N. Stevens, wife of First Lieutenant Stevens, is entertaining her sister, Miss Mather, from Columbia, S.C.

A son was born to Major and Mrs. Rollo C. Ditto, 17th Inf., on July 19, likewise a son to Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Head, 17th Inf.

Mrs. Harold W. James, wife of Captain James, is entertaining Miss Glascock, from Upperville, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Walder are entertaining relatives from Fackler, Ala., the Misses Walker and Miss Lualien.

COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Banks, Mass., July 26, 1920.

The past week has been an extremely gay one with two picnics, a theatrical performance, the return of absentees, and the entertainment of house guests, not to speak of the enormous outing on July 24 at Fort Banks to participants in the "1920" pageant, recently held in Winthrop. This outing was one of the most successful and delightful affairs of the season. It was the largest undertaking in the way of an expression of appreciation of the personnel of Fort Banks to the residents of Winthrop and those who aided in the promotion of the pageant. Mrs. James F. Howell planned and worked out the various details which made the whole day a perfect one. Five hundred men, women and children were taken down the harbor to Fort Strong, the tiny tots under personal supervision, the older ones chaperoned by the various chairmen of the episodes in which they had taken part in the pageant.

The program for the day consisted of field sports with prizes, a brand new release of a fine motion picture for the children, and dancing to the music of the headquarters band for the young people. While basket lunch was being partaken of generous servings of ice cream came through the personal effort of the ladies of Fort Banks, who had provided it. Just before starting the march to the boats on the return journey the long line which was formed gave a rousing cheer to Col. and Mrs. Howell, both of whom are deeply esteemed by all the residents of Winthrop.

The officers and ladies of the post received invitations from the Winthrop Yacht Club to attend their annual amateur play.

A number were able to accept Friday, July 23. Capt. and Mrs. Marsh were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cottrell at Fort Warren July 25. Lieutenant Hickey returned from a trip to Denver last Friday. Mrs. Hickey's sister, Miss Margaret Hermlicher, of Champaign, Ill., returned with him for an extended visit.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 20, 1920.

Mr. T. A. Pamperin, of Oconto, Wis., is the guest of his son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin, at the Naval Base. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles O. Ross have returned to their home in the yard after a week's visit to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. K. Turner at their home in Washington. Mrs. John H. Barleau and children, of Annapolis, are guests of Mrs. Barleau's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Pembroke avenue. Miss Bessie Harris, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin, at the Naval Base.

Mrs. L. A. Davidson and children and Miss Mary Gwathmey have arrived at Jamestown, R.I., for the remainder of the summer. Master Robert Henderson is the guest of his uncle and aunt, Comdr. and Mrs. Halsey Powell, at their home, Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. Lucy Dague, of Danville, Ill., mother of Lieut. Byron Dague, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hodges at their home in Portsmouth, has left for New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Hitt Lightner, U.S. Med. Corps, returned Wednesday from their wedding trip, and are for the present at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth.

Mrs. H. A. Land has a card party at her home, West Ghent Boulevard, last week for Miss Grace Terry, whose marriage to Lieut. William B. Lobaugh, U.S.N., will take place this evening, and Mrs. Thomas Andrews, of Columbus, Ga. In addition to the guests of honor, Mrs. Land's guests were Meses. William Shannhouse, Chester Gifford, W. H. Terry, Sturgan, Jones, Knight, Kellam, Callahan, Collins, Byrd, Nash, Cornell, Smart, Bew, Sullivan, Renn, Walsh, Townsend, Redwood, Roker, Land and Miss Smart.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Kent chaperoned a house party at Clarrington cottage, Virginia Beach, which ended last week, among whom were Meses Edith Roark, of Franklin, Ky., Fannie and Eugenia Young, Mary Lancaster, Josephine Aydelotte, Julia Walker, Miriam Lamphier, Anne Wilson and Ridley Walker; Meses. Pace, Stevens, Elliot, Jones, Simpson, Butt and Jackson. Ensign Delamer Jones, U.S.N., who has been the guest of his parents at Park Place, has left for Boston to join the U.S. Florida. Ensign A. Ward Kinsey, U.S.N., left last week for Boston to join his ship after being the guest for several days of Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy, at the Marine Barracks.

Mrs. A. L. Hannah had a card party at her home, Portsmouth, Friday, for Miss Daisy Lee Hutchins, whose marriage to Lieut. Frederick Dodge, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, will take place Aug. 14. Those playing were Miss Hutchins, Meses. Beverly Jones, A. C. Ogburn, Charles Culpeper, H. A. Hutchins, Meses. Blanche White, Mary Hall, Virginia Bain, Mary Nottingham, Annie Hoagland, Mary Powers, Mary Honeycutt, Sarah Stroud, Mary Gibbs, Margaret Codd and Louise Byrd.

The William Linker Company has completed and turned over to the commandant of the yard the galvanizing and oxy-acetylene gas plant which has been in course of construction for about a year. It is modern and complete in every detail, even to shower baths of hot and cold water, and lockers for the workers. It will probably be in use in about sixty days. William B. Anselm, formerly a sergeant in U.S. Marine Corps, who was fearfully wounded in the shoulder by an explosion of a brass bullet in the fighting at Argonne, a few hours before the signing of the armistice, will report at the office of the shop superintendent of the navy yard this week for duty in the production section. He has just completed a year's intensive course in shop management at Case University, Ohio, where he was placed by the Federal Board for vocational training after he had been nursed back to health. Two other soldiers, who were severely wounded and nursed back to life, have recently been assigned to work in the plumbers' shop, navy yard, where they are getting their finishing knowledge of gas welding.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., July 26, 1920.

An intensive recruiting drive has been started by the 1st Division to replace the men who are to be discharged in 1920. It is hoped to enlist 2,500 before the end of the year. Four recruiting parties left Camp Zachary Taylor last week to visit country fairs and local celebrations in Kentucky.

The 16th, 26th and 28th Infantry Regiments and the 3d Machine Gun Battalion left last week to assist during the National Rifle Matches. They are expected back at Camp Zachary Taylor early in September. Col. William H. Martin, 26th Inf., is in command. Early in August thirty-five more officers from Camp Zachary Taylor will join the detachment.

The French fourragere has been awarded the 3d Machine Gun Battalion. General Summerrall decorated the colors of the battalion on his recent visit to Camp Perry. This makes a total of six organizations of the 1st Division which are entitled to wear the fourragere. General Summerrall has returned for a brief visit to the division during an intermission between meetings of the board of general officers in Washington, of which he is a member.

The 1st Division circus will hold rehearsals all during the week July 26-31 to perfect the performances. The War Department has decided to allot \$25,000 for traveling expenses for the circus, believing that it is a good medium for obtaining recruits. The first performance will be given on Argonne Field on July 31. Four performances will be given at Camp Zachary Taylor, when it jumps to Louisville for a parade and six performances. Six performances will be given in Indianapolis, following which it will show in Chicago for an indefinite period, depending upon its success. A big feature will be the "Battle of the Tanks."

The Memorial Fund has now reached the \$63,000 mark. It is expected that the proceeds of the circus will soon bring it over \$100,000, which is the goal of the fund for the monument in Washington for the dead of the 1st Division.

Three organization days were held last week. On July 22 the 26th Infantry, at Camp Perry, Ohio, celebrated its organization day commemorating the Soissons operation. On July 23 the 1st Ammunition Train celebrated the last day of the Aisne-Marne offensive south of Soissons. On July 23 the 7th Field Artillery celebrated its original organization in 1916 at Camp Wilson, near Camp Travis, Texas.

The 1st Division baseball team keeps up its winning streak, not having lost a game this season. It is now booked for a tour through Illinois and Wisconsin after a trip to Knoxville, Tenn.

FOURTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Dodge, Ia., July 24, 1920.

The 4th Division will leave Camp Dodge before Aug. 15 for its new station at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Colonel Wilson, of Albion, Ia., was the guest of Captain Bell at the 39th Infantry Officers' Club on Tuesday. Major R. B. Cole and Mrs. Cole entertained Miss Sims during her visit at Camp Dodge.

The baseball game between the 16th Field Artillery and the 58th Infantry brought out a good number of enthusiastic fans. Both teams were exceptionally well matched and played in fine form. The championship was won by the team of the 16th Field Artillery.

The Tacoma, Wash., Chamber of Commerce telegraphed a pleasant message to the 4th Division upon receiving the news (Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

that the division would be moved to Camp Lewis. It is hoped that the bright prospects ahead of the division will influence many enlistments.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 19, 1920.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum, whose engagement to Lieut. John A. Ballard, U.S. Inf., was recently announced, received a miscellaneous shower Wednesday, directed by Miss Octavia Glasgow, at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Glasgow. Bridge was followed by a tea, when the young bride-elect was showered with many gifts. The guests included Mrs. Eugene M. Landrum, Misses Burt and Kinnison, Jean and Marjorie McArthur, Dorothy and Mildred McRae, Mary and Anne Webster, Marion and Jean Darrah.

Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams will leave shortly for San Antonio for station. Major and Mrs. William H. Hase and two daughters left last week for a month's stay at Yellowstone Park and Colorado Springs. They will return here early in September, as Major Hase will be a member of the staff class of the Service Schools. Dr. and Mrs. Clayton, of Lima, Ohio, are guests of Mrs. Clayton's parents, Col. and Mrs. Harry Bailey.

Mrs. Loren C. Grieves was a guest at a breakfast given in Leavenworth on Friday by Mrs. O. B. Taylor, jr., as a farewell to Mrs. E. D. Lysle, who left Saturday for a four months' tour in Europe.

Major Gen. Charles H. Muir returned to Fort Leavenworth on Saturday from a month's absence in Washington, where he served on a board to select officers for the General Staff.

Lieut. Joseph Cranston, of Leavenworth, will represent the Army at the Olympic games at Antwerp. Lieutenant Cranston is middleweight champion of the U.S. Army. Last Thursday night in Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., where the competition was held, Cranston won easily in the finals. In order to win the middleweight championship, Lieutenant Cranston had to go through a process of elimination at Harvard with the champions of the Navy, all the leading colleges and athletic clubs of the country.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple and two children left last week for the summer resorts of Wisconsin, where they will spend the remainder of the season, returning to the post in September. Col. and Mrs. E. R. Porter and Miss Frances Porter left Saturday by automobile for Chicago, remaining at Ottumwa, Iowa, to visit friends a short while. They will later motor to San Antonio, where Colonel Porter will be on duty.

Col. and Mrs. D. W. Ryther and sons, Dwight and Fenley, will leave for Athens, Ga., where Colonel Ryther will be on duty at the University of Georgia. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Menges and family left Saturday for Camp Funston for station. Major and Mrs. Harry Comstock entertained at bridge Thursday evening for their guests, Dr. and Mrs. Clayton, of Lima, Ohio, and Mrs. Ward, of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Augusta Katzung is spending the summer as the guest of Mrs. F. W. Sibley.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Short announce the birth of a son on July 11 at Oklahoma City, Okla. Miss Tykile Naylor, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. K. Naylor, left Thursday for New York, where she will be the guest of her grandfather, Mr. William A. Naylor. She will also visit Mr. and Mrs. Emmett H. Naylor, at their summer home in the Berkshires, Massachusetts. Major and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Mr. and Mrs. William Whitaker left Tuesday for a motor trip to Wisconsin, where they will spend six weeks fishing and camping. Major and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson have returned from their wedding trip to Excelsior Springs, Mo. Miss Mildred McRae left Monday for Berkeley, Calif., to be the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Strough.

Miss Dorothy McKee entertained with a bridge and miscellaneous shower, honoring Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum, on Wednesday afternoon at the quarters of Major Gen. and Mrs. James H. McRae. The guests included Misses Jean, Marjorie and Nancy McArthur, Marion and Jean Darrah, Mary and Anne Webster, Margaret Jones, Lucile Lambert, Ruth Burt, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Lambdin, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Parker, of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Hobbs and family left by automobile last Thursday for Cleveland, Ohio, stopping at Chicago for a short visit with friends. They will camp en route and after leaving Cleveland will motor to Dallas, Texas, where Major Knabenshue will be on duty. Mrs. Thomas Darrah and daughters, Marion and Jean, will spend the month of August with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crancer, of Leavenworth, at their summer home, Detroit, Minn. Mrs. Parker, of Washington, D.C., who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Orla B. Knabenshue, was honor guest at a bridge party given Wednesday by Mrs. F. W. Sibley. The guests included Mrs. Houston, Miss Augusta Katzung, Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Mrs. Marcus Stokes, Mrs. Loren C. Grieves and Mrs. Thomas Darrah.

Major and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and son, who left Fort Leavenworth a short time ago, are at present at the Shoreham, in Washington, and will later go to Florida by motor. Mrs. F. W. Sibley was hostess at a morning bridge party given Tuesday for Misses Harry Stanley, Elmer Wilcox, F. D. Webster, Lee Bond, Carl Menning, W. K. Naylor, Hugh Drum, Sterling P. Adams, F. K. Knudsen, Goodwin Compton and Miss Mary Fuller. Major Pelham D. Glasford and four children left last week for San Francisco, to visit relatives. Mrs. Glasford is in San Antonio, where she is the guest of relatives.

Col. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth left Monday by motor for Washington, D.C., where Colonel Whitworth will be on duty. Major and Mrs. J. W. Viner announce the birth of a son on July 16.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 24, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Edward R. Stone, of Camp Grant, Ill., are visiting Mrs. Stone's sisters, the Misses Mary and Helen Castle, at their summer home at Silver Lake, near St. Paul. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles J. Badger, Washington, will arrive next month to visit Mrs. Badger's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, of St. Paul. Chaplain C. L. Miller, 49th Inf., who is attending the school for chaplains at Camp Grant, will return here Sunday. Capt. M. W. Clark and Col. and Mrs. Clark are spending the week-end at Prior Lake, Minn.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Mackenzie are entertaining this evening at a riding party, followed by supper and later dancing, for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul R. Goode, Miss Ruth Goode, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Capt. J. B. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. James V. Cole and Lieutenant Parker. Capt. and Mrs. A. K. Kuyper are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter, Mary Louise, born Wednesday at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul.

Mrs. E. G. Taylor entertained Monday for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Lieut. and Mrs. James V. Cole, recently married at the home of Mrs. Cole's mother, Mrs. G. N. Blair, New York

city, have arrived and have taken quarters in the Infantry garrison.

Mrs. C. R. Stephens, Chicago, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. P. H. Mullay. Mrs. R. Greenlee, also of Chicago, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Mullay. Mrs. Mullay on Friday entertained at a prettily appointed bridge in honor of her house guests, when twenty guests played.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., July 22, 1920.

At the municipal stadium in Balboa Park Saturday afternoon the men who have been in attendance for four weeks at the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Camp Kearny were reviewed by the commanding officer of that camp, Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, and Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, who is a visitor here for several weeks. General Kuhn briefly addressed the men as they stood in massed formation before the reviewing stand, commending them for their good work at the student camp. He was followed by Vice President Marshall, who was introduced by former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage. At the conclusion of his address the Vice President, on behalf of the city of San Diego, presented the corps a stand of colors. Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink was present and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the close of remarks by G. H. Powell, cadet regimental commander, who received the colors. After a series of drills and games the men of the corps were served a picnic supper in the pepper grove of the park, this feature being handled through the Community Service. In the evening an open-air dance in the Plaza de Panama closed the day's events. About 1,100 student officers participated in the review.

Ensign C. Dial, until recently in the Air Service, U.S.A., and on duty overseas during the war, and Miss Ruth C. Koley, of the city library staff, were married here Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Theodore Tyndall, Rev. Alfred Elliott, of the Brooklyn Heights Presbyterian Church, officiating. Lieut. A. B. Fitts, Air Service, U.S.A., was best man, while Miss Lena Hunsaker, also of the library staff, was bridesmaid.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Fleming have gone East to visit their daughter, Mrs. Ralph E. Wallace, whose husband, Captain Wallace, has been at the summer R.O.T.C. at Camp Custer, Mich. He is commandant at the state university of South Dakota. Lieut. Lawrence E. Schick, who was a member of the June class at the U.S.M.A., is spending a three months' furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David W. Schick, in this city. He will go from here to Fort Riley for a ten months' Cavalry course.

Capt. and Mrs. James H. Tomb, U.S.N., were hosts at a tea at their home Sunday, their guests including Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roger Welles, Comdr. and Mrs. Schuman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Spencer, Comdr. and Mrs. R. R. Richardson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Frazier, Lieut. and Mrs. Mmes. Grow and Southworth, Lieut. Thomas Renaker and Mrs. May Renaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Roman Miller, Sheridan Fry, Mitcher, Francis Wilson, Barkeley, Walling, Ensign and Mrs. Groh, Ensign Dudley Luntz, Mrs. Frank Luntz, Miss Fottrell, Ensign and Mrs. Robert Kerr, most of the officers present being attached to the naval air station, of which Captain Tomb is commanding officer.

Mrs. P. R. Burnham was hostess at a recent tea, given in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Boynton, wife of Lieut. H. N. Boynton, U.S.N. Mrs. John Briggs Day, wife of Lieutenant Day, U.S.A., was honored with a bridge-tea yesterday, given by Mrs. Francis H. Mead, Honoring Congressman and Mrs. A. J. Montague, of Virginia, Mrs. W. P. B. Prentice was hostess at a dinner party Tuesday, her guests including Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roger Welles, Mrs. Guy Brown, Lieutenant Calahan, Superior Judge E. A. Luce and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Davidson.

A grand ball and banquet were given last evening at the U.S. Grant Hotel by the crew of the U.S.S. Prairie, proving one of the largest and most enjoyable social events of the season. Many officers of the Prairie were guests. Covers were laid for 1,000 at the banquet which followed the ball. W. Weitzel, C.W.T., was chairman of the executive committee for the affair. On the reception committee, J. R. Patchin, C.B.M., was chairman.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., July 19, 1920.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry A. Field were hosts at a dinner party on Tuesday for Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley, of the torpedo station at Keyport, and Mrs. Shapley; Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun, Capt. S. E. Moses, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. J. Hine, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. W. Pennoyer and Comdr. C. C. Moses.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore, of the U.S.S. Texas, was hostess at bridge in Bremerton on Friday. The guests included Mmes. Frank H. Schofield and Harry Brown; Mrs. Clark, of Washington, D.C.; Mmes. J. B. Ewald, W. J. Carver, H. R. Bogush, L. C. Ramsey, R. W. Wuest and V. L. Cottman.

Lieut. W. A. Corn, of the U.S.S. Mississippi, and Mrs. Corn left Wednesday for a two weeks' trip to the Mississippi camp, on Hood Canal. Mrs. Burke, wife of Lieut. Horace E. Burke, of the U.S.S. Kansas, was hostess at a bridge party on Thursday at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Harlow. The guests included Mrs. Harry A. Field, Miss Julia Field, Mmes. Treadwell, Schofield, Porritt, Fewel, Hanson, Cottman, Wuest, Morgan, Bogush, Kennedy, Whitten, Evans and Peck, and Miss Beryl Peck.

Col. and Mrs. T. C. Treadwell entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. A. White, Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. Gordon, and Capt. John Graham. The officers of the ships at the navy yard were hosts at an informal dance on board the U.S.S. Seattle on Friday night. The wardrobe officers of the U.S.S. Texas were hosts at dinner on Thursday aboard ship. Following the dinner the guests enjoyed a vaudeville program and picture show on deck.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert R. Smith and Mrs. Smith were hosts at a supper and bridge on Thursday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Field, Capt. and Mrs. Schofield, Capt. and Mrs. Perrill, Captain McBride (C.C.), Captain Croesley, Comdr. and Mrs. Fewel, Comdr. and Mrs. Church, Mrs. Gibson Glanzer, of New York, and Mrs. A. Friedman, of Seattle, sister of the hostess.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., July 23, 1920.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney P. Vaughn have returned from a two weeks' visit to the Yosemite in their car. Their two little daughters were at Santa Cruz with their grandmother during their absence.

Miss Sullivan, of Plainfield, N.J., has arrived here on a visit to Mrs. Bryson Bruce, who entertained for her at a tea last week.

Mrs. Allen Hoar gave a bridge party last week for Mrs. J. O. Gawne. It was one of many affairs given in her honor prior to her departure with Commander Gawne for Norfolk.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier sailed from San Francisco last week for a tour of the world, expecting to be away about a year. They will return to the States via Europe, visiting the battlefields of France.

Mrs. John M. Elliott entertained at a luncheon at the Woman's Athletic Club, San Francisco, on Wednesday, complimentary to Miss Catherine Cox and the latter's house guest, Miss Edwards, of New Jersey. Later she took the party to the matinee at the Orpheum.

Comdr. Philip G. Lauman has reported for duty in the hull division. Mrs. Lauman is detained in Virginia by the serious illness of her father. Mrs. Henry M. Gleason gave an informal dinner Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawne, Madame Gleason, Miss Catherine Cox, Miss Edwards, Lieutenant Miller and Commander Lauman. The party attended the

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hop given as a farewell compliment to Comdr. and Mrs. Gawne. Mrs. Charles Lang entertained at an informal bridge party last week for Comdr. and Mrs. H. M. McCormack, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Cheatham, Mrs. Skelton and Major Russell Davis. Mrs. Skelton is a recent arrival from Washington, D.C., and will spend some time as guest of Mrs. J. J. Cheatham. Mrs. Robert H. Skelton was a bridge hostess Thursday afternoon. A number of additional guests joined for tea.

Thursday was Navy day at the Women's Club at the Presidio of San Francisco, with Mrs. William B. Fogarty, wife of Commander Fogarty, acting as hostess. Many of the ladies in San Francisco during the presence in these waters of the ships to which their husbands are attached were in attendance. Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey E. Overesch have left for Bremerton, the former ordered to the U.S.S. Seattle. Mrs. William R. Shoemaker and Misses Shoemaker have been spending a few weeks at Lake Tahoe since Rear Admiral Shoemaker's departure for Bremerton, where he has hoisted his flag aboard the Seattle. Miss Shoemaker came down from Tahoe last week and was the guest of Mrs. Milton E. Reed for several days.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Clebourne entertained at dinner for a number of friends last Thursday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. Morton Poole left Friday morning in their car for a short visit to Del Monte. Major and Mrs. Charles J. Riner will leave here Thursday for Quantico, Va., where the Major has been ordered with the 5th Regiment of Marines.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, who have been enjoying a visit to the latter's son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hoyt, at Pekin, are expected to leave there shortly for California, and the Colonel will then resume command of the barracks. Mrs. Henry B. Price, of Yerba Buena Naval Training Station, is entertaining her sister, Miss Roney, here on an extended visit.

Capt. Dudley Knox entertained at a tea aboard the Brooklyn this week for Major and Mrs. Robert O. Underwood, Mrs. Mary Turner, Miss Latimer, daughter of Capt. J. L. Latimer, who is here from Newport to spend the summer at the Underwood home, and Miss Ruth Hascal. Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawne leave to-morrow for the East, the former stopping at Pittsburgh, en route to visit relatives.

The destroyer Litchfield has returned to the yard after her initial cruise, which was made to Keyport, Wash., where she took on her torpedo supply. The vessel came up to expectations in every particular.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The organization of the Finance Department as provided for in the Army Reorganization act and Army Appropriation act is carried into effect in several long official orders and circulars recently issued. A general order in regard to the department provides:

Organization of Finance Department.

G.O. 43, July 15, 1920, War Dept.

Finance Department, War Department.—G.O. 104, War D., 1919, is rescinded and following substituted therefor:

1. The act of Congress approved June 4, 1920 (Bul. 25, War D., 1920), creates a Finance Department and provides that, "The Chief of Finance, under the authority of the Secretary of War, shall be charged with the disbursement of all funds of the War Department, including the pay of the Army and the mileage for officers and the accounting therefor; and with such other fiscal and accounting duties as may be required by law or assigned to him by the Secretary of War." Under the provisions of this act the Finance Service will hereafter be known as the Finance Department, and the Director of Finance will be known as the Chief of Finance. All duties now exercised by the Director of Finance and all functions now prescribed by him are transferred to the Chief of Finance, who, in addition thereto, will proceed as soon as practicable to take over all other disbursing and accounting functions of the War Department not heretofore specifically assigned to him and which may not be exempted from such assignment by some specific provision of law.

2. The Chief of Finance will have responsibility for and authority over the finances of the War Department, including the disbursement of all funds, the classification and compilation of all estimates of appropriations, including supplemental and deficiency estimates, to be submitted by the War Department, the preparation of the estimates for pay and mileage, and the preparation of such other estimates as may be pertinent to other bureaus or services of the War Department. He will have similar responsibility and authority with respect to the administrative examination and recording of money accounts, the auditing of property accounts, and such other duties as may be required by law, regulations, or orders in connection with the expenditure and accounting for funds and property of the War Department.

3. Zone finance officers and finance officers, U.S. Army, will be designated in War Department orders upon the recommendation of the Chief of Finance, and will be under his immediate jurisdiction. Finance officers of tactical divisions and of lesser units when a separate finance officer is provided for them, and of posts, camps, coast defenses, and other organizations or stations under the jurisdiction of department commanders, and of independent stations, such as arsenals, general recruit depots, disciplinary barracks, war prison barracks, and general hospitals, will be designated by the commanding officers thereof, when the Chief of Finance does not provide an officer to represent his service. A finance officer so designated may be either an accountable disbursing officer or an agent of another disbursing officer as may be determined by the Chief of Finance. Finance officers of tactical divisions or lesser units when a separate finance officer is provided for them, and at posts, camps, coast defenses, and independent stations will be members of the staff and under the control of the commanding officers thereof, but authorized to correspond on all technical matters pertaining to finance directly with the Chief of Finance, who will define their duties relating to finances and the methods and procedure governing their work in connection therewith.

4. Zone property auditors will be appointed in War Department orders upon the recommendation of the Chief of Finance and will be under his direct and exclusive control.

5. The titles of officers performing duties in the Finance Department shall be as follows: Assistant Chief of Finance, Department Finance Officer, Department, Zone Finance Officer, Zone, Zone Property Auditor, Zone, Finance Officer, U.S. Army (in charge of the independent offices maintained directly under the zone finance officer heretofore known as deputy zone finance officer). Finance Officer, posts, camps, coast defenses, stations, detachments, etc. In armies, Army corps, divisions, and legions, finance officers will be designated in accordance with Tables of Organization issued by the War Department.

6. The following details and transfers will be effective this date: (a) The civilian personnel now on duty in finance offices is transferred to duty with the Finance Department. (b) All commissioned officers and all field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, now on duty in the Finance Service are detailed for temporary duty with the Finance Department. (c) Enlisted men now on

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duty in the Finance Service are transferred to the Finance Department.

7. All existing orders, bulletins, circulars, supply circulars, or other forms of instructions from the War Department with reference to the Finance Service, and all finance circulars, or other instructions from the Office of the Director of Finance, will have full force and effect in the Finance Department, with the exception that all provisions therein in conflict with this order are rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

Army Account of Advances.

The Finance Department on July 26 issued Finance Circular No. 74, W.D., approved July 22, 1920, in connection with the Army account of advances, and which completely revolutionizes and simplifies the accounting system of the Regular Establishment. Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A., Chief of Finance, and his staff have been diligently engaged for several months in perfecting a simplified system of attending to the financial duties of the Army. In the issuance of regulations, disclosed in this circular, a number of important changes which greatly add to the efficiency of the department are indicated. A summary in brief of the circular follows:

Advances to Disbursing Officers.

Finance Circular 74; W.D., Office of Chief of Finance, July 22, 1920.

Subject: Army Account of Advances. The Army Appropriation Act, approved June 5, 1920, authorizes the Secretary of War to issue his requisitions for advances to disbursing officers and agents of the Army, under an "Army account of advances," not to exceed total appropriation for the Army; amount so advanced to be exclusively used to pay, upon proper vouchers, obligations lawfully payable under the respective appropriations. The amount to be charged to proper appropriations and returned to "Army account of advances" by pay and counter-warrant; charge to particular appropriations shall be limited to amount appropriated to each. The Auditor shall declare the sums due from the several special appropriations upon complete vouchers, as heretofore, and shall adjust the liabilities with "Army account of advances."

Any balances of appropriations now available, together with any unexpended balances now charged to disbursing officers or agents, are available for disbursement. They shall, at such time as designated by Secretary of War, be transferred on books of Treasury Department to "Army account of advances" and shall be disbursed and accounted for as such. Disbursing officers will hereafter request that their funds be placed to their credit under this account, and not under specific appropriations as heretofore.

Advances of allotment will continue to be issued by appropriations, and will be required to cover disbursements as heretofore unless covered by general authority such as Supply Circular 14, 1920. Appropriation titles will not appear on the Account Current (W.D. Form No. 320), nor in cash book. All entries will be made as debits and credits under single heading, "Army Account of Advances." Vouchers must state proper titles of appropriations (including fiscal year); will indicate the various appropriations item numbers (see Supply Circular 54 of 1919, or any amendments hereafter), and total amount of each covered. The term "Army Account of Advances" will not be stated. Schedules of Disbursements will as heretofore show disbursements under proper appropriation titles. In connection with each entry allotment or sub-allotment number, or other specific Project and Procurement number, under which disbursement was made, will be shown in columns headed "Rank and organization" and "Paid by Voucher." Where a voucher covers more than one allotment authority an additional line will be used.

As an illustration—a payroll of civilian employees involving more than one authority will be stated as follows:

You. To Whom	No. Paid.	Alotment Authority.
16 Payroll, Civilian Employee		CD PJ 20-1276 PM 1607
" " " "		ER PJ 2044
" " " "		34850 a/a 21513
" " " "		CD RJ 20-1376 PM 1607

The foregoing is very essential as charges against allotments and tentative charges against appropriations will be made in Office of Chief of Finance from these forms subject to such corrections from examination of the account or reported by Auditor, when final settlement is made.

A "Recapitulation of Disbursements" covered by each amount current will state titles of appropriations and total disbursed under each appropriation must agree with account current and its supporting papers. All receipts and collections will be debited under heading, "Army Account of Advances," and when disposed of will be credited on accounts current under that heading. Receipts deposited will be credited by Treasury to "Army Account of Advances" subject to proper appropriation distribution credits by Auditor. Accounting forms for receipts must show as heretofore title of appropriation. A "Recapitulation of Receipts and Collections" (other than transfers from other officers and funds placed by Treasury for disbursement) covered by each account current will state titles of appropriations and total amount to each. This will replace carbon copy of Finance Service Form O-18 (formerly Q.M.C. Form 35).

When deductions or collections due the U.S. are made from payroll, or other vouchers, credit will be taken on accounts current under Army Account of Advances for gross amount, which will be entered on schedules of disbursements under title of the appropriation. Deduction will be taken up as a receipt under Army Account of Advances, and entered on schedule of funds received under the title of appropriation.

Requests to place funds to credit of a disbursing officer will be submitted to Chief of Finance on Form 34 monthly. Disbursing officers in insular possessions, etc., will request funds monthly by cablegram. In case of urgent necessity telegraph may be utilized. Form 34 will call in one case as "Army Account of Advances" for estimated amount, in addition to funds on hand, required for disbursement during month following. Should reach Chief of Finance not later than 15th of month preceding that for which funds are desired. Placing funds to credit does not constitute authority to disburse without title of allotment, sub-allotment, or general authority. Disbursing officers will not accumulate excessive disbursing credits; will deposit any surplus to credit of Treasurer as an unexpended balance of Army Account of Advances.

"Recapitulation of Disbursements, Receipts and Collections" and "Statement of Funds" forms are shown in the circular. Recapitulation will be prepared in triplicate; first carbon copy will be mailed under separate cover to Chief of Finance with first copy of each group of "Schedules of Disbursements" as soon as month's disbursing account has been completed. Originals will be submitted with account current to which they relate, and second carbon copy filed with retained papers.

With exception of transactions necessary to adjust items before June 30, 1920, procedure set forth is effective as of July 1, 1920, and will be followed for July, except as further indicated. Steps have been taken to place to credit of each Disbursing Officer an amount under "Army Account of Advances." The procedure indicated will be necessary to adjust appropriation borrowings made prior to July 1, 1920. Each disbursing officer will deposit to credit of Treasurer of U.S. the total of

his 1920 working fund on hand June 30. Requisition will be drawn to place to credit of Disbursing Officer amounts borrowed from working fund. In this requisition Chief of Finance will include amounts suspended on prior Forms 34 required to repay appropriation borrowings. Disbursing Officer will debit appropriations concerned, repay borrowings, and deposit amount to credit of Treasurer of U.S. under appropriation to which his 1920 working fund pertained. Should amounts still be required to repay borrowings prior to July 1 will submit special Forms 34, clearly indicating amounts required to repay borrowings. Nothing contained in this circular is to be construed as eliminating the special deposit account or changing in any way the manner in which it has heretofore been maintained, prepared or stated.

Enlisted Personnel, Finance Department.

The enlisted personnel of the Finance Department is provided for in the following circular:

Circular 259, July 10, 1920, War Dept.

1. The act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, creates a Finance Department with an authorized enlisted strength of 900 men. It is necessary to secure this quota of men at the earliest practical date by enlistment and by transfer.

2. The grades authorized for the Finance Department will be limited to 1st Grade (Master Sergeants), 2d Grade (Technical Sergeants), 3d Grade (Staff Sergeants) and to the 6th and 7th Grades (Privates and Privates, 1st Class). The 6th and 7th Grades will include all specialist ratings of all classes.

3. Chief of Finance will allot to each department and to the A.F. in G. a proper quota of enlisted men of the Finance Department, with a suitable proportion of grades and ratings allotted to the F.D. as a whole.

4. Appointments of non-commissioned officers in the F.D. will be made by Secretary of War upon recommendation of Chief of Finance. They will be furnished with warrants signed by the Chief of Finance, who will forward warrants directly to commander of department or force in which the N.C.O. is stationed.

5. All applications within continental limits of the U.S. for transfer from other branches for appointment to a non-commissioned grade in the F.D. will be made through the department commanders, and those approved by latter will be forwarded direct to Chief of Finance. Recommendations for appointment and assignment will be made by Chief of Finance to Adjutant General of Army.

6. All applications for transfer from other branches to the F.D. in grades of private and private, 1st class, with a view to appointment in specialist ratings, and all applications made in the Philippine, Hawaiian, Panama Canal Depts. and the A.F. in G. for transfer and appointment to non-com. grades will be made to the respective commanding generals thereof, who upon recommendation of the Finance Officer of such department or force will effect necessary transfers, issue the proper orders for appointments to specialist ratings and also make necessary appointments to non-com. grades, subject to confirmation of Secretary of War. Such appointments to non-com. grades and specialist ratings will be made only upon due consideration of qualifications of applicant, with respect to qualifications prescribed herein, and will be limited in number in each grade and rating within each department or force to the number allotted that command by the Chief of Finance.

7. Assignment will be made within territorial department in which applicant is stationed at time of transfer so long as an appropriate vacancy in the F.D. exists within such territorial department.

8. The duties and qualifications of the enlisted grades, Finance Department, will be as follows:

Master Sergeants.—Duties: Chief clerks and assistants to Finance Officers. Qualifications: Five years in Army as a non-com. officer or commissioned officer on Finance Staff work, chief clerk of a supply depot or finance office, or five years' experience in civil life as office manager and accountant, or equivalent combination of any of these. Capable of first class administrative work. High school education or equivalent.

Technical Sergeants.—Duties: Chief clerks and assistants to Finance officers, cashiers. Qualifications: Three years in Army as a non-com. officer or commissioned officer on Finance Staff work, chief clerk of a supply depot or finance office, or three years in civil life as office manager and accountant, or equivalent combination of any of these. Capable of first class administrative work. High school education or equivalent.

Staff Sergeants.—Duties: Cashiers, principal clerks and assistants to Finance officers. Qualifications: Three years' service in Army, one year of which as non-com. officer, or three years' general business experience in civil life, preferably as book-keeper, cashier or storekeeper.

Privates, First Class.—Specialists First and Second Class.—Duties: Cashiers, clerks, stenographers, file clerks, typewriters and assistants to Finance officers. Qualifications: Two years' service or three years' civilian experience in general clerical work, stenographer or file clerk. Knowledge of typewriting required.

	Voc. Trng. 1920.	Shgt. B. & Q. 1920.	Gal. and Ranges 1920.	Total.
G.A.Q.M.C. 1170.50	75.00	91.66	13.75	1350.91

Privates—Specialists, Second Third Class.—Duties: Clerks, stenographers and typewriters. Qualifications: Two years' experience in general clerical work; knowledge of typewriting required. Men with good common education who write a legible hand.

Privates, Specialists, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Classes.—Duties: Clerks. Qualifications: One year's experience in general clerical work. Men with good common education who write a legible hand.

Privates.—Duties: Messengers. Qualifications: Young men with common school education.

For the present, qualifications as to length of service as non-com. officer may be waived in appointments to second and third grades, provided that an applicant has the other required experience and an education superior to that herein prescribed. Each application for transfer should be prepared in the handwriting of the applicant. A full statement must be made, among other things, of the experience he has had in the duties of the position sought; letters covering experience to be submitted where practicable.

9. In effecting transfers from other branches to the F.D., fullest consideration will be given to applications of members of Quartermaster Corps and various branches now consolidated therein, in order that reduction of that corps to its authorized strength may be facilitated.

10. Recruiting officers at all posts, camps, stations and at general recruiting stations are authorized to accept applicants for enlistment in the F.D. with approval in each case of department commander within whose department applicant is accepted and for assignment by him within his department. In a case where an applicant qualified for a non-com. grade desires to enlist with a view to appointment upon enlistment to such a grade, authority for his enlistment will be obtained through a department commander from Chief of Finance, providing application originates within the U.S., otherwise it will be obtained from the commanding general of the proper department or force.

ARMY G.O.'S, CIRCULARS, BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Bulletin 29, June 24, 1920, War Dept.

Relates to the following subjects:
 Section I, discontinuance of Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit in Case School of Applied Science; II, discontinuance of Cavalry unit of Reserve Officers' Training Corps in St. John's School; III, discontinuance of Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit in Emory and Henry College; IV, act of Congress—pension for soldiers of the War with Spain, etc.; V, annuities allowed on retirement of Civil Service employees.

Bulletin 30, June 29, 1920, War Dept.

Section I.—Amends instructions as to procurement of envelopes under Post Office Department contracts.



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BOSTON

II.—Publishes act of Congress—enlistment of non-English-speaking citizens and aliens.

III.—Additional compensation for civilian employees, authorized by the act of Congress making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

Service Stripes for Enlisted Men.

Circular 258, July 9, 1920, War Dept.

The last sentence of Circular 206, War Dept., 1920 (Service stripes for enlisted men), is amended to read as follows: For each additional period of three years another service stripe will be worn, above and parallel to the first stripe, with an interval of one-fourth inch between stripes, the interval being formed of the dark blue background.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, Major General, Chief of Staff.

Circular 266, July 13, 1920, War Dept.

Publishes new regulations relating to war risk insurance—reinstatement of term insurance, or reinstatement and conversion of term insurance, after separation from active service.

Discontinuance of Supply Circulars, etc.

Circular 267, July 13, 1920, War Dept.

No further supply circulars and supply bulletins will be published by the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, U.S. Supply Cir. 19, 1920, and Supply Bulletin 1, 1920, are the last of this series. Hereafter instructions of the kind contained in the former supply circulars and supply bulletins will be issued by The Adjutant General of the Army in general orders, bulletins, circulars or letters of instruction. Existing supply circulars and supply bulletins will remain in effect until amended or rescinded by War Department general orders, circulars, bulletins or special regulations.

Battle Clasp for the St. Mihiel Offensive.

Circular 269, July 16, 1920, War Dept.

It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that in some cases the discharge certificates of applicants for the Victory Medal bear the notation "St. Mihiel (Reserve)" and that by virtue of this notation the applicants claim a battle clasp for the St. Mihiel offensive. Claims for a battle clasp for a major operation based on service in the reserve in that operation will not be approved.

In the St. Mihiel offensive the following divisions were in reserve: 3d (less the 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery Regiments, 6th Engineers and 7th Machine Gun Battalion); 35th; 78th (less 307th, 308th and 309th Field Artillery Regiments); 80th (less 320th Infantry and 315th Machine Gun Battalion); 91st.

Circular 271, July 16, 1920, War Dept.

Announces establishment of a Veterinary School for Meat and Dairy Hygiene at Chicago. Advance notice of this school was given in our issue of July 3, page 1367.

Marking Clothes Issued to Enlisted Men.

Circular 272, July 16, 1920, War Dept.

Due to the difficulty in tracing stolen clothing all articles of issue clothing will be marked in indelible ink with the letters "U.S." and the soldier's company number. The mark will be placed so it will not be visible from the outside of the clothing.

Post Restaurants.

Circular 273, July 16, 1920, WAR DEPT.

At stations where it is inadvisable to establish post exchanges, due to lack of enlisted personnel, department commanders may authorize a post restaurant for the service and convenience of civilians employed at the station. Such post restaurants will be conducted on the same general principles as post exchanges, except that the right of purchase from the Government, with the privilege of resale, is not extended to post restaurants. The business of the post restaurant may include, in addition to the service of meals, the sale of such articles as confectionery, toilet articles and groceries, but will not extend its business beyond these lines. All business of the post restaurant will be conducted on a cash basis. All money advanced by civilian members will be returned from first available profits, after setting aside a sufficient working capital, and their claim will not extend beyond the amount so loaned. After returning money loaned by members, and a sufficient amount is set aside to conduct the business, profits may be disbursed for the benefit of all in common upon the recommendation of the post restaurant council, approved by the commanding officer. Any other disposition of the profits is unauthorized. No post restaurant, as above provided for, will continue after a post exchange has been established at the station. Upon final closing out of a post restaurant all funds remaining on hand will be reported to The Adjutant General of the Army for proper disposition.

Circular 276, July 17, 1920, War Dept.

In carrying out the policy of providing for ministrations to the spiritual needs of military personnel, temporary commissions may authorize their chaplains to avail themselves of the offer of the Jewish Welfare Board to furnish rabbis to conduct special Jewish religious services, and to furnish religious literature for Jewish men of the Service. Application for service of this nature should be addressed to The Executive Director, Jewish Welfare Board, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Circular 277, July 17, 1920, War Dept.

Organizations not already supplied with company and regimental field desks with related filing equipment as prescribed in Table III, and Notes 32 and 33, Cir. 152, War D., 1920, will make requisition therefor at once. The necessary supply will be available by Aug. 1, 1920.

Discharge Temporary, Accept Other Commission.

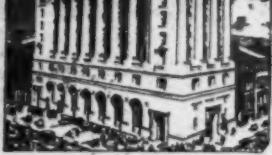
Circular 278, July 17, 1920, War Dept.

1. When an officer serving under temporary commission is discharged therefrom to accept another temporary commission in a lower grade, such discharge does not constitute a separation from the Service to be reported on report of casualty, but will be regarded analogous to change of grade and will be reported on report of change, the remark thereon being "Discharged (date) from temporary commission as — same date per S.O. —."

2. An officer holding only temporary commission discharged therefrom to accept permanent commission in the Regular Establishment will be reported on report of casualty as a separation from Service, the case being analogous to discharge and re-enlistment. The provision of Circular 204, War D., relating to discharge of officers will be carried out 1920, that the physical examination prior to separation from the Service need not be made and the report Form No. 395-1, A.G.O., need not be rendered. The report of casualty will (Continued on next page.)

Tomorrow's Outlook

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 Washington, D. C.

(Continued from preceding page.)

include in the remark "Discharged (date) from temporary commission to accept permanent commission as _____, per S.O. _____"

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 24, July 21, 1920, Central Dept.

Capt. William C. McChord, Air Service (Aeronautics), having reported, is announced as department Air Service officer, with station in Chicago.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 43, July 17, 1920, Southern Dept.

Lieut. Col. William E. Finzer, Inf., 2d Div., Camp Travis, Texas, is appointed department education and recreation officer, Southern Department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Capt. Frank L. Whittaker, 16th Cav., who will report to Lieutenant Colonel Finzer for duty as his assistant.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 20, July 13, 1920, Western Dept.

Capt. Henry H. Arnold, Air Serv., on duty at these headquarters, is announced as department air service officer, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco, Calif.

G.O. 21, July 15, 1920, Western Dept.

Lieut. Col. John E. Hemphill, Cav., now on duty at these headquarters, is announced as department signal officer, Western Department, with station in San Francisco, Calif.

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 30, July 10, 1920, Panama Canal Dept.

1. The following extract from Cablegram No. 679, War D., is published: "Par. 6.—With reference to your 714, Par. 2, retirement Col. Benjamin C. Morse, Inf., announced and officer ordered home. Harris." 2. Major Robert O. Ragdale, 33d Inf., O.O., 33d Inf., will remain on duty at Camp Gaillard, C.Z., commanding that station, and will make such journeys between Camp Gaillard, C.Z., as may be necessary.

G.O. 31, July 13, 1920, Panama Canal Dept.

1. Effective this date Camp Gaillard ceases to be a subpost to camp at Gatun and is designated as a separate post. 2. G.O. 32, these Hqs., 1918, is accordingly rescinded.

G.O. 32, July 15, 1920, Panama Canal Dept.

G.O. 32, these Hqs., 1919 (detailing Capt. S. W. Sperry as assistant to department transportation officer), is rescinded and the following substituted: 1. Capt. Simon W. Sperry, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as assistant to department transportation officer, insofar only as transportation activities at Pier No. 1, La Boca, Motor Transport Corps Supply Depot and Service Park Unit No. 360, Balboa, C.Z., are concerned. 2. Capt. Herman Beukema, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as assistant to department transportation officer, insofar as transportation activities at Pier No. 18, Balboa, C.Z., are concerned.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 43, July 2, 1920, Hawaiian Dept.

No officer or soldier will operate a privately owned motor vehicle without a license obtained from the civil authorities. Any officer or soldier offending in this regard is liable to military disciplinary action or to arrest and punishment under the civil law. Should damage result from such unauthorized driving the offender is also liable to a civil suit for damages and an enlisted man may have his pay stopped under the 105th Article of War. Owners of private cars loaning or renting same to officers or enlisted men, when such officers and enlisted men are not duly licensed, will be given no assistance in collecting the cost of any damage that may follow such unlawful renting, loaning or permission.

PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

Foreign Service Tour.

G.O. 44, May 19, 1920, Philippine Dept.

Para. 57, 58, 59, 60 and 66, G.O. 41, Hqs., Philippine Dept., 1916, as amended, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

57. **Philippine Tour Defined.**—The two-year tour for enlisted men serving in this department begins on arrival at Manila or Siberia of the transport or other vessel on which the journey to the Philippines or Siberia has been completed. Foreign service tours in Hawaii or Panama and the Philippines are combined in the ratio of three to two. Time spent in travel from Hawaii or Panama to the Philippines is excluded from computations of length of Philippine tours. Time spent in China, Japan or other places beyond the Philippine Islands, except duty with the China Expedition, must be made up on the tour of duty. Enlisted men are required to make up time out of the Service between enlistments when re-enlistment is made within three months. When soldier has not re-enlisted within three months, service in preceding enlistment is ignored when computing length of tour.

58. **Conditions governing extensions of Philippine Tour.**—(a) No extension will be granted at one time for a period exceeding one year. Extensions to forty-fifth day prior to date of eligibility for discharge or furlough to the Regular Army Reserve are considered to be in the interest of the Government. (b) No extension will be granted without a certificate from a surgeon of fitness for further tropical service. (c) No extension will be granted after applicant has been reported for return to the United States under Par. 70 of this order. (d) No extension will be granted except upon written application which will be filed with company records. (e) Extensions which will make it possible for a soldier to be discharged or pass to the Regular Army Reserve in this department, as authorized by Par. 65 of this order, will be granted to deserving men only, this regardless of expressed intention of an applicant to re-enlist or not to apply for furlough to the Reserve. (f) When extension has been requested and granted, enlisted men will be required to serve out the full period of extension.

[Para. 59, 60 and 66 give new regulations as to making applications for extensions of Philippine tour; filling of vacancies among non-commissioned officers pending transfer to the

United States, and relieving enlisted men of the line below the grade of sergeant who have not been granted an extension of foreign service tour.]

G.O. 45, May 21, 1920, Philippine Dept.

I.—First Lieut. Ernest Esser, Phil. Scouts, is, in addition to his other duties, designated as department personnel adjutant, and officer in charge of Reservists' records, relieving Capt. Michael E. Slincy, Phil. Scouts. II.—Capt. Christopher D. Peirce, C.A.C., aide, is, in addition to his other duties, designated as inspector of small-arms practice, relieving Capt. Michael E. Slincy, Phil. Scouts.

G.O. 47, June 2, 1920, Philippine Dept.

Section II, G.O. 71, these Hqs., Nov. 6, 1918, relating to change in designation of Manila Ordnance Depot, is rescinded.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Corrected to July 27.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief, PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Ralph Earle. En route to San Francisco, Calif.

KANSAS, Capt. R. C. Moody. En route to San Francisco. LOUISIANA, Capt. John F. Hines. Navy yard, Philadelphia. NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. E. L. Bennett. En route to San Francisco, Calif.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral A. T. Long.

MINNESOTA, Capt. B. De L. Hasbrouck. En route to San Francisco, Calif.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton. En route to San Francisco, Calif.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws. En route to San Francisco.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. M. Hough. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

FLORIDA, Capt. P. N. Olmstead. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. T. J. Senn. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Capt. W. W. Phelps. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

HUNTINGTON, Capt. E. McCauley, jr. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DES MOINES, Capt. A. St. Clair Smith. Vera Cruz, Mexico.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. In North River, N.Y.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. New York, N.Y.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. G. J. Meyers. Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

ASHEVILLE. Charleston, S.C.

Division Three.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. P. Scott. Newport to Antwerp, Belgium, July 26.

PUEBLO, Capt. H. H. Royall. Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Theisen. Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH. In European waters.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Flannett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet. Newport, R.I.

Florida One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY. Boston, Mass.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. Newport, R.I.

TOUCHEY, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. Newport, R.I.

ISHERWOOD. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

CASE, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. Newport, R.I.

LARDNER. Newport to sea July 13.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. Newport, R.I.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. Newport, R.I.

WORDEN. Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. Cruising in Gulf waters.

CONVERSE, Lieut. Comdr. E. Q. Haas. Newport, R.I.

DALE, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilly. Newport, R.I.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE. Charleston, S.C.

DALLAS, PAUL JONES, HOPKINS and LAWRENCE. Under construction.

Flotilla Two.

Capt. C. R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. Boston, Mass.

Division Twenty-seven.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. Newport, R.I.

GILMER, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOX, Comdr. A. D. Turnbull. Philadelphia, Pa.

KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. Philadelphia, Pa.

BROOKS. Philadelphia, Pa.

HUMPHREYS. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty.

OVERTON. Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDS, KING, STURTEVANT, J. K. PAULDING and McFARLAND. Under construction.

SANDS, WILLIAMSON, REUBEN JAMES, BAINBRIDGE, GOFF and BARRY. Under construction.

Flotilla Three.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. Newport, R.I.

Division Thirty-seven.

A. P. UPSHUR, HUNT, W. C. WOOD, GEORGE E. BADGER, BRANCH and HERNDON. Fitting out.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART POPE, PEARY, PILLSBURY, FORD and TRUXTON. Under construction.

Division Forty-eight.

HULBERT, NOA, WILLIAM B. PRESTON and PRUITT. Under construction.

Squadron One.

CHESTER. Boston, Mass.

LEONIDAS, Capt. C. P. Nelson. Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Seven.

Division Seven.

COLHOUN. At Philadelphia, Pa.

MOORE, ROBINSON, MOKEAN, STEVENS and RINGGOLD. Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, FOOTE, MADDOX and COWELL. At Boston, Mass.

BUSH. Charleston, S.C.

KALK. Boston, Mass.

Division Twenty-eight.

BELEKNAP. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

INGRAM, MCCOOK, MCCALLA and BANOROFF. Charleston, S.C.

RODGERS. Newport, R.I.

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Flotilla Eight.

Division Eight.

GRIFFLEY, FAIRFAX and TAYLOR. Portsmouth, N.H.
 HARDING, Comdr. Mark L. Hersey. Pensacola, Fla.
 BELL. Charleston, S.C.

Division Twenty-four.

ABBOT. Brooklyn, N.Y.
 BAGLEY, Comdr. L. C. Farley. Newport, R.I.
 CLEMONS. Norfolk, Va.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz. On cruise.
 HARADEN. Charleston Navy Yard.

THOMAS, Comdr. A. H. Rice. Newport, R.I.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. Newport, R.I.
 DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. Key West, Fla.
 GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Dreel. New York, N.Y.

SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. New York, N.Y.
 GRAHAM, Comdr. C. C. Soule. New York, N.Y.
 MASON, Comdr. Russell Wilson. New York, N.Y.

Flotilla Nine.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. Philadelphia, Pa.
 BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown. Newport, R.I.

BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes. Philadelphia, Pa.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. Baggeley. New York, N.Y.

BERNARDI, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. Newport, R.I.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. Newport, R.I.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Brooks. Galveston, Texas.

Division Twenty.

COLE. Charleston, S.C.

J. FRED TALBOT. Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. New York, N.Y.

ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre. Newport to sea July 16.

CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. Tampico, Mex.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. Newport, R.I.

SCHENCK. Key West, Fla.

HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith. Newport, R.I.

LEAHY, Comdr. F. C. Martin. Newport, R.I.

BILLINGSLEY, Comdr. H. D. Cooke. Newport, R.I.

CHARLES AUBURN. Charleston, S.C.

SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. G. O. Dickman. Boston, Mass.

Squadron Five.

Division One.

BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNOAN and DOWNES. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

ATLWIN and CASSIN. Philadelphia.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. New York Yard.

O'BRIEN. Newport, R.I.

WINSLOW, NICHOLSON, CUSHING and ERISSON. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, PORTER, CUMMINGS, TUCKER and WAINWRIGHT. Philadelphia.

CONYNGHAM. Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

SAMPSON. New York Yard.

WILKES, ALLEN, SHAW, DAVIS and ROWAN. Philadelphia.

Division Five.

GRAVEN and MANLEY. Philadelphia Navy Yard.

CAIRNELL. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONNOR. Norfolk, Va.

STOCKTON. Charleston, S.C.

GWIN. Charleston, S.C.

Division Six.

LITTLE, STRINGHAM and SIGOURNEY. Philadelphia, Pa.

KIMBLEY. Boston, Mass.

GREGORY. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DYER. Boston, Mass.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. Portsmouth, N.H.

LUCE. Boston, Mass.

STRIBLING, MAURY and LANSDALE. Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele. Philadelphia, Pa.

SANDPiper. Philadelphia, Pa.

Submarine Detachment.

Capt. J. R. DeFrees, Commander.

CAMDEN (flagship), Capt. J. R. DeFrees. Newport, R.I.

Division Nine.

R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-7, R-8, R-9 and R-10. Newport, R.I.

Division Eight.
Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.
NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. Bremerton, Wash.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. En route to Amapala, Honduras.

Cruiser Squadron Two.
Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander (Seattle, flagship).

Division Two.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. Callao, Peru.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.
DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Penner. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Four.
SEATTLE, Capt. W. S. Crosley. Bremerton, Wash.
MISSOULA (ex-Montana), Capt. S. E. Moses. Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLOTTE (ex-NORTH CAROLINA), Capt. H. P. Perrill. Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, Comdr. F. E. Ridgely. Bremerton, Wash.

Destroyer Squadron Four.
Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.
MELVILLE (flagship of Rear Admiral Wiley).
BROOKLYN, Capt. D. W. Knox. Mare Island, Calif.

Flotilla Five.
Capt. F. T. Evans, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship). San Francisco, Calif.
MAKIKI (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight.
PARROTT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. Newport, R.I.
EDSALL, Under construction.
MACLEISH, Under construction.
SIMPSON, Under construction.
BULMER, Under construction.
McCORMICK, Under construction.

Division Sixteen.
TATTNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Navy yard, Brooklyn.
BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. San Diego, Calif.
TWIGGS, Comdr. I. C. Johnson. San Francisco, Calif.
BABBITT, Lieut. Comdr. S. L. Henderson. San Francisco, Calif.
DE LONG, San Diego, Calif.
JACOB JONES, San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.
CHAUNCEY, Comdr. F. N. Eklund. Mare Island, Calif.
FULLER, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers. San Francisco, Calif.
JOHN F. BURNES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. San Francisco.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. San Diego, Calif.
PERCEVAL, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. San Francisco, Calif.
SOMERS, Comdr. H. C. Gearing. San Francisco, Calif.

Flotilla Ten.
Capt. L. C. Palmer, Commander.
MELVILLE, Comdr. W. L. Pryor. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.
TURNER, Comdr. J. P. Olding. San Diego, Calif.
GILLIS, San Diego, Calif.
McDERMUT, San Diego, Calif.
DELPHY, San Diego, Calif.
WELLES, Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. San Diego, Calif.
AULICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson. San Diego.

Division Thirty-one.
BAILEY, Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Bernhard. San Diego, Calif.
THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Stirling. San Pedro, Calif.
TINGEY, Comdr. A. W. Brown. Manzanillo, Mexico.
SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. San Diego, Calif.
MEADE, Comdr. Ellis Lane. San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilson. Navy yard, Brooklyn.

Division Fourteen.
DORSEY and DENT, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash.
ROPER, San Diego, Calif.
TALBOT, Mare Island, Calif.
RATHBURN, In Alaskan waters.
WATERS, Portland, Ore.

Flotilla Eleven.
Capt. L. R. Sargent.
SALEM (flagship), Capt. Hayne Ellis. San Diego, Calif.
BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. J. V. Babcock. San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.
KENNISON, Comdr. A. Claude. San Diego, Calif.
KILTY, Comdr. H. F. Glover. Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. San Diego, Calif.
WARD, San Francisco, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.
HOGAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. McElduff. San Diego, Calif.
MACKENZIE, Comdr. J. D. Wilson. San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. San Diego, Calif.
O'BANNON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. San Diego.
HOWARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. J. Benson. San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY, Comdr. J. W. Lewis. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.
McCRAWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. In Alaskan waters.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. G. E. Smith. In Alaskan waters.
DOYEN, Comdr. J. H. Hoover. Bremerton, Wash.
MOODY, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olson. In Alaskan waters.
HENSEHAW, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Peterson. In Alaskan waters.
MEYER, Comdr. W. Clarke. In Alaskan waters.

Destroyer Squadron Two (in Reserve).
Flotilla Four.
Cook's Tender.
CHEW, WILLIAMS and HAZELWOOD. San Diego, Calif.
CHAMPLIN and SCHLEY. San Diego, Calif.
MUGFORD. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.
BRESE, RADFORD, MONTGOMERY, GAMBLE, LAMBERTON and RAMSAY. San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.
AARON WARD, EVANS, WICKES and BUCHANAN. Mare Island, Calif.
PHILIP, Mare Island, Calif.
WOOLSEY. San Francisco, Calif.

Flotilla Six.
Division Eighteen.
CROSBY, WALKER, CRANE and THATCHER. San Diego, Calif.
PALMER. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.
BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
McLANAHAN and SHUBRICK. San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. Bremerton, Wash.
LAUB and GREENE. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.
STODDERT, Mare Island, Calif.
RENO, Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.
LITCHFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. Mare Island, Calif.
Division Eleven.
HURNS and INGRAHAM. San Diego, Calif.
SPROSTON. Bremerton, Wash.
ANTHONY. En route to San Diego, Calif.

Air Detachment.
AKOOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. Mare Island, Calif.

Mine Detachment.
Squadron Three.
BALTIMORE. Mare Island, Calif.
LUDLOW, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Four.
Division Three.
PEL'CAN. Charleston, S.C.
SEAGULL. Mare Island, Calif.
TANAGER. Charleston, S.C.
LAPWING. Charleston, S.C.
WHITPOORWILL. Charleston, S.C.
TERUSH. San Diego, Calif.



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Division Four.
SANDERLING, Charleston, S.C.
PENGUIN. Guantanamo, Cuba.
FINCH, AVOCET and HERON. San Pedro, Calif.
ORIOLE. Mare Island, Calif.

Train.
Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, Commander.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. E. H. Dodd. San Pedro.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. Mare Island, Calif.
MERRY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.O.). San Diego, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. U. R. Webb (M.O.). Mare Island, Calif.
CELTIC. San Francisco, Calif.
GLACIER. San Diego, Calif.

Fuel Ships.
ORION. Bremerton, Wash.
VULCAN. California City, Calif.
NEPTUNE. Philadelphia, Pa.
JASON. Bremerton, Wash., to Mare Island, July 24.
KANAWHA. Mare Island, Calif.
CUYAWA. In Alaskan waters.
BRUTUS. Mare Island, Calif.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.
Vice Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Cruiser Detachment.
PITTSBURGH (flagship of Admiral Huse), Capt. David W. Todd. Cherbourg, France.
GALVESTON, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly. Athens to Malta, July 22.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. Constantinople.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. Spalato.
PANTHER, Comdr. O. E. Wood. Portsmouth, England.

Destroyer Detachment.
Division Twenty-six.
SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. F. Dortch. Venice, Italy.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. Venice, Italy.
HOVEY, Comdr. S. B. McKinney. Sebastopol.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. Spalato.
BROOME, Comdr. O. M. Austin. Cherbourg.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Ancrum. Malta.

Division Thirty-five.
SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deasex. Varna.
BARKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Windsor. Samsun.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. Batum.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. Batum.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. Alexander Sharp, jr. Haifa.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. Jaffa.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.
Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
HURON (ex-SOUTH DAKOTA) (flagship of Admiral Gleaves).
Capt. H. I. Cone ordered to command. Chinwangtao, China.

Division One.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. B. Larimer. Vladivostok, Siberia.
ALBANY, Capt. W. C. Watts. Chefoo, China.

Division Two.
Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, Commander.
HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. John B. Rhodes. At Woosung, China.

Division Three.
PAMPANGA. Kongmoon, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. Shanghai, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Howell. Ichang, China.
SAMAR, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Lewis. Changsha, China.
MONOCACY. Chungking, China.
ELCANO, Lieut. Comdr. O. McCauley. Hankow, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Forguis. Shanghai, China.

Destroyer Division Thirteen.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. Taku Bar, China.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. Chefoo, China.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. Chefoo, China.
LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon. Shanghai, China.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. Chefoo, China.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Chefoo, China.

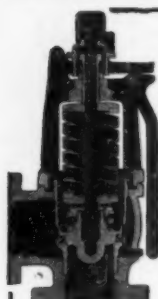
Mine Detachment.
HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. Cavite, P.I.
RIZAL, Comdr. S. E. Root. Shanghai, China.

Auxiliaries.
AJAX. Olongapo, P.I.
ABARENDA. En route to Vladivostok.
POMPEY. Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN. Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA. Peitaiho, China.
SARA THOMPSON. Chefoo, China.
BITTERN and R. L. BARNES. Guam.

UNASSIGNED.
CHICAGO. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
FALCON. Brest. Due at New York Aug. 3.
RAIL. Brest. Due at New York Aug. 3.
REDWING. Brest. Due at New York Aug. 3.
REARSARGE. Philadelphia.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D.C.
OHIO, Capt. John Halligan. Philadelphia, Pa.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. R. D. McCullough. En route to Yalta, Black Sea.
VIXEN. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.
WISCONSIN, Capt. V. S. Houston. Philadelphia.

NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.
ALAMEDA. Guantanamo to River Clyde, Scotland, July 23.
ARETHUSA. Charleston, S.C.
ASTORIA. San Diego, Calif.
BATH. At Bremerton, Wash.
BEAUFORT. Charleston, S.C.
CAESAR. Norfolk, Va.
GULFPORT. In West Indian waters.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. Brest to New York July 13; due Aug. 8.
HENDERSON, Capt. W. R. Sayles. Philadelphia, Pa.
HOUSTON. Mare Island, Calif.
KITTELY. Charleston, S.C.
LONG BEACH. Portsmouth, N.H.
MARS. Gibraltar to Spalato, July 20.
NERO. Charleston, S.C.
NEWPORT NEWS. En route to Honolulu.
PATOKA. Hampton Roads, Va.
PENSACOLA. En route to Cavite, P.I.
QUINCY. Norfolk, Va.
RAMAPO. En route to Guantanamo, Texas.
SAPELO. En route to Port Arthur, Texas.
SATURN. Bremerton, Wash.

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ARMY AND NAVY CLUB OF AMERICA.

Writing of the origin of the Army and Navy Club of America, Jessie Payne recalls that back in 1885 thirteen Army and Navy officers met to dine together in New York city and in the course of a delightful evening decided to call themselves "The Canteen," to mobilize their fellow officers and have such a meeting each month. Among those at the first dinner were Capt. E. L. Zalinski, Lieut. Garland L. Whistler, Capt. Wallace Randall, Major Washington Content; and Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., later for many years on the board of governors of the Army and Navy Club, who recently described the development of the idea of a Service club originated at the dinner. In the course of a few years there were never less than 250 attending the monthly meetings and it was decided that there should be permanent headquarters. A parlor floor at 44 West 28th street was taken and furnished simply. The membership increased to 750 and the club was taken for another year. About that time the name was changed to the "United Service Club." The next year the club leased the house at 29 West 31st street and by 1898 had removed to 16 West 31st street. There the name was changed to the Army and Navy Club and the address remained the same for ten years. In 1904 the Army and Navy Realty Company was incorporated and bought two houses at 107-109 West 43d street, members of the club having subscribed for stock and made the purchase pos-

sible. In that club house occurred many brilliant parties, the ladies and civilian friends of the club members being often entertained there. In 1914 there was an anniversary banquet to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club's founding, at which the guest of honor was Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., then commanding the Eastern Department. After 1914, when the ten-year lease on 43d street was finished, the Army and Navy Club shared the quarters of the Republican Club at 54 West 40th street until a few years ago the club took up quarters at 18 Gramercy Park, where it is at present located.

In January, 1920, the Army and Navy Club of New York city was changed to the National Army and Navy Club at the time that the Pershing Club (for officers in the World War) was amalgamated with it. Henceforth all the officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and the Coast Guard of the United States are eligible to membership. The name has since been changed to the Army and Navy Club of America, and it is the intention to make of it a nationwide club for the accommodation in New York city of all these officers, either resident or non-resident. The present plan, as has been noted, is to build a \$3,000,000 club house and memorial to officers who were killed in the war. The plan for building is on the basis of \$1,000 for each officer who died in the World War. Already contributions are coming in from families, groups of friends, lodges, business and alumni associations, and other organizations with which the deceased were identified. These contributions will be supplemented by appropriations from a fund contributed by patriotic citizens generally. Contributors have the choice of memorializing an individual officer or the whole body of officers who gave their lives. It is planned to make the new club not only a monument to the heroic dead but a home for the living, where the best traditions of the Service will be maintained. Civilians, due to their fine service during the war, are eligible to associate membership. The closer contact of civilian and Service man during the war meant mutual understanding and mutual advantage, and the new club house will furnish a meeting place where these associations may continue.

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE MACHINE GUN.

War Department Conducting Tests of Weapon.

The publication of a news dispatch from Washington in the daily papers regarding the testing by the War Department of a new type of noiseless machine gun operated by centrifugal force developed the fact that the machine gun had been invented by Edward T. Moore, a New York city lawyer who, prior to the war, served as a major and judge advocate in the New Jersey National Guard, his associate in the invention being Saul Singer, of Cedarhurst, Long Island. Patents were issued to the two men for the "Moore centrifugal gun" which was offered to the Government shortly before the signing of the armistice. Cessation of hostilities delayed tests of the gun, which was left with the Bureau of Standards for further testing. Having given extensive study to the subject of the application of centrifugal force to military weapons, Mr. Moore came to the conclusion that previous attempts by the French, Russians and Japanese have been unsuccessful owing to their failure to control the dispersion of the bullets. He gave a description of his gun to a reporter for the New York World from which we take the following extracts:

The main parts of the gun consist of an upright shaft attached to a powerful electric motor capable of giving it a rotation of 10,000 revolutions a minute. Attached to the shaft, and at right angles to it, is a hollow steel arm eight inches long which serves as the gun barrel. Balls instead of bullets are used, and are half an inch in diameter and of .50 caliber. In Mr. Moore's opinion the most essential part of the gun is the timing device, which lets the balls into the barrel at just the proper time and interval to insure their emerging from the end of the barrel the instant it reaches the opening in the stationary gun covering or casing which incloses the revolving barrel. This outer opening is in the front of the gun.

How the Gun Operates.

As the projectile moves out through the gun barrel the barrel itself is continuing its rotatory movement. The force and speed with which the ball leaves the gun, therefore, is the resultant of two forces, its radial force acquired by its motion out through the barrel and the peripheral force, which is the force acquired from being rotated about the shaft at a rate of 850 feet a second. When the muzzle of the gun barrel has just reached the opening in front, the ball, due to the timing device which let it into the barrel at just the proper point in its revolution, is at the end of the barrel and ready to fly out in a straight line with the force acquired from its centrifugal motion. For each revolution of the gun barrel a single projectile is automatically fed into the breech-lock at a definite point of the rotational movement, and is released from the breech-block and permitted to enter the barrel at another equally definite point of the rotational movement.

The centrifugal gun, according to the tests just made by the War Department, is capable of firing about 2,000 balls a minute. When it is desired to cease firing the feed from the hopper is shut off, stopping the flow of balls into the breech-block. Then the motor is stopped. Otherwise the balls would continue to be ejected at a decreasing range as the motor slowed down. The hopper is a patented container with a revolving bottom fitted with grooves. As the machine gunner turns a crank or handle the balls are ground one by one into a tube which leads to the breech-block. Instead of grinding them out by hand, the same power that operates the gun may be utilized to drive the mechanism of the hopper. As now designed two men can carry the machine and tripod, and two more men can transport the batteries.

COLONEL X IS NOT GUILTY.

In the course of his musical novel of the American Army in the war called "Fiddler's Luck," Robert Haven Schauflier tells this anecdote of one Colonel X whom he describes as "our most celebrated low brow." According to this fiction writing 'cello player Colonel X stopped the band of the regiment one day while it was at rehearsal and asked roughly: "Here, here, what's all this foolishness?" In response to the band leader's "What, sir?" Colonel X wanted to know why the solo trumpeter wasn't working. The leader explained that the trumpeter had "four measures rest before his solo, sir." Whereupon Colonel X is quoted as saying: "Now, then, I want you to understand that I won't stand for any

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BIG NAVAL GUN AND PROJECTILE MODELS.

In a description of the naval section of the Imperial War Museum at the Crystal Palace, London, the Engineer notes the presence of "the full size model (in wood) of the 18-inch naval gun," of which these official details are given: Weight of gun, 149 tons; of projectile, 3,333 pounds; of the propelling charge, 630 pounds. The writer of the account of the exhibition says of the big gun model: "The dimensions of this piece of ordnance are fairly well known by now, but seen in replica, the prodigious length and huge girth of the weapon impress the mind more than figures are able to do. While inspecting this model it occurred to us that it might be a good thing if all those experts—amateur and otherwise—who are continually urging the need of larger and still larger guns, and who talk so glibly of 18-inch and greater calibers, could be induced to gaze at this 'dummy' 18-inch piece for five minutes. It would help to restore that sense of proportion which is so apt to become blurred by a prolonged study of mere figures, and would demonstrate more clearly than any arithmetical calculation the im-

mense increment of space and displacement necessitated by the mounting of super-caliber armaments in men-of-war." As to big projectiles it adds: "Hadfields exhibit a specimen projectile for the 20-inch gun which Lord Fisher was anxious to introduce during the war. No data of the gun itself are furnished, but the projectile is more than seven feet in height, and, according to the inscription, weighs two and one-half tons, or nearly a ton more than the 18-inch shell. Fired with an initial velocity of 2,500 foot-seconds and a muzzle energy of 250,000 foot-tons, it is credited with a penetration of sixty inches of hard-faced armor at the muzzle and of thirty inches at a range of ten miles. Judging from the current rate of progress in the United States, guns of this prodigious size and power are quite likely to make their appearance afloat within the near future."

WEST POINT POLO TEAM WINS RUMSON CUP.

Following its victory over the Rumson Flycatchers by a score of 15 goals to 3 on July 19 at the Rumson Country Club, Red Bank, N.J., as told in our issue of July 24, the West Point Polo team won the Rumson Country Club Cup on July 25 by defeating the Whippany River four, the score being 13 goals to 6. The Whippany River team held their opponents down to a score of 5 goals to 4 at the end of the middle period, but after that the Army officers made eight goals, only permitting the Whippany River team to make two. The line-up of the West Point team was the same as that playing in the game of July 19.

IVY DIVISION CONTRIBUTES TO ARMY RELIEF.

A donation from the 4th Division, of \$448.65, was forwarded on July 23 to the Army Relief Society, whose splendid work is well known to the older members of the Army. Owing to the frequent changes in personnel at the present time, it was deemed impracticable to organize branches of the Army Relief at Camp Dodge, as has been the time honored custom of the Army. However, an appeal in the camp newspaper, addressed to the officers and men of the division by Mrs. John L. Hines, wife of the commanding general, brought this substantial sum in individual contributions. The "Fighting 4th" welcomes this opportunity to do its bit for the tried friend of the fighting man, the Army Relief Society, writes a correspondent at Camp Dodge.

1ST DIVISION AMERICAN LEGION POSTS.

The attention of former members of the 1st Division, U.S.A., is being called to the formation throughout the country of branch posts of the 1st Division Post of the American Legion. The first branch post to be established is at Camp Zachary Taylor, where headquarters of the 1st Division Regular Army, have been located. Former members of the division desiring further details should communicate with Lieut. S. J. McTague, president of the 1st Division Jeff Feigl Post of the American Legion, Hotel Biltmore, New York city. This post was named in honor of Lieut. Jeff Feigl, first American Artillery officer to be killed in the World War, and it has as members most of the 3,000 former 1st Division men who live in or near New York.

THE U.S. DESTROYER ABBOT.

The U.S. destroyer Abbot, which should be spelled with one t, appears with two t's even in the monthly Navy Directory under the index to vessels. The name is given correctly, however, in the station list in the directory, also in the October, 1919, edition of Ships' Data, U.S. Naval Vessels. Col. Charles W. Abbot, U.S.A., retired, who is a grandson of Commodore Joel Abbot, U.S.N., for whom the vessel is named, notes that ever since she was launched the name of the destroyer Abbot has been frequently misspelled, a source of distress to the surviving members of the family of Commodore Joel Abbot.

NAPOLEON ON HANDLING OF MEN.

"I have read with keen interest," writes a "Gunner, F.N.R.," "in a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet invited the officers of the fleet to write prize essays on the subject of 'The Handling of Enlisted Men.' No one can dispute the vital importance of this matter in any organization. In my humble opinion, the best 'essay' I ever read on this subject was some years ago while reading the life of Napoleon Bonaparte: where the 'Little Corporal' is quoted as saying: 'A truly great commander of men is he who says little, but with his firmness and at the same time kindness accomplishes much.'"

"DIS-LOCATED" LADIES.

The World War was responsible for a number of new words that must be included in future dictionaries. Must it be given credit, too, for the new application of an old word, hit upon by a negro soldier at one of the Army posts? He was a new arrival at the post and not well acquainted with the various exits and entrances. One afternoon he appealed to an officer that he might furnish directions to two women visitors who were having difficulty finding the gate. "Pa'dun, suh," he addressed the officer, "would you-all tell me where am the exit? Them two ladies yonder have got dis-located and they can't find the gate."—*New York Evening Sun*.

A MULE-SCARRED FLAG.

A large number of our fellow-townsmen were present at the reception of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt at their beautiful home, Council Rock, last Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt showed their guests throughout their home and the Colonel exhibited a number of his war trophies. One of these was the battle-scarred flag of his regiment. A big hole was in this flag and the Colonel stated to his guests that while many believed this had been done in battle the truth was that the flag had been bitten by a hungry mule.—*Oyster Bay Pilot*.

JAILBIRDS NOT DESIRED.

"Will not governors, even, learn that the Army and Navy do not desire to recruit jailbirds?" asks an Army officer, who notes in the Atlanta Constitution the following dispatch from Raleigh, N.C., July 24: "One condition imposed on Allis Taylor, seventeen, pardoned by Governor Bickett yesterday, while serving a year's term for selling liquor, was that he join the Army or Navy. Taylor in his petition said he wanted to join the armed forces to get away from his old associates."

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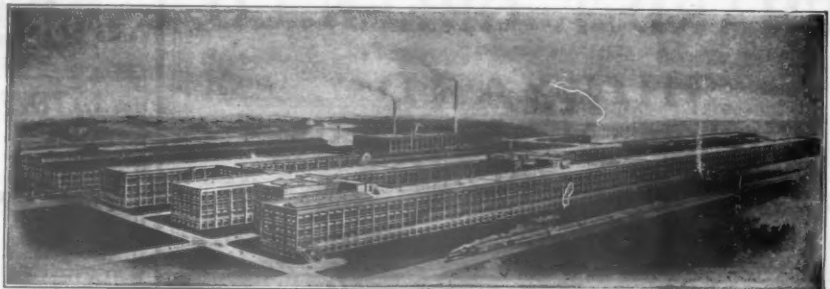
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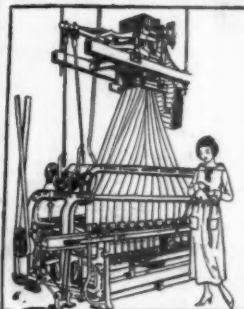
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